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This 32nd annual research report presents a record of the legislation State education associations worked for, the extent of their success, and significant school laws enacted in 1967. Coverage is for 46 States and the District of Columbia, all of which considered educational legislation during this period. Subjects include (1) school finance, (2) salaries, (3) tenure and contracts, (4) certification, (5) leaves of absence, (6) professional negotiation, (7) retirement and social security, (8) textbooks, instruction, and curriculum, (9) pupil transportation, (10) education of exceptional children, (11) school buildings and sites, (12) school district reorganization, (13) local school administration, (14) State school administration, (15) higher education, and (16) miscellaneous topics affecting teachers and students. (TT)

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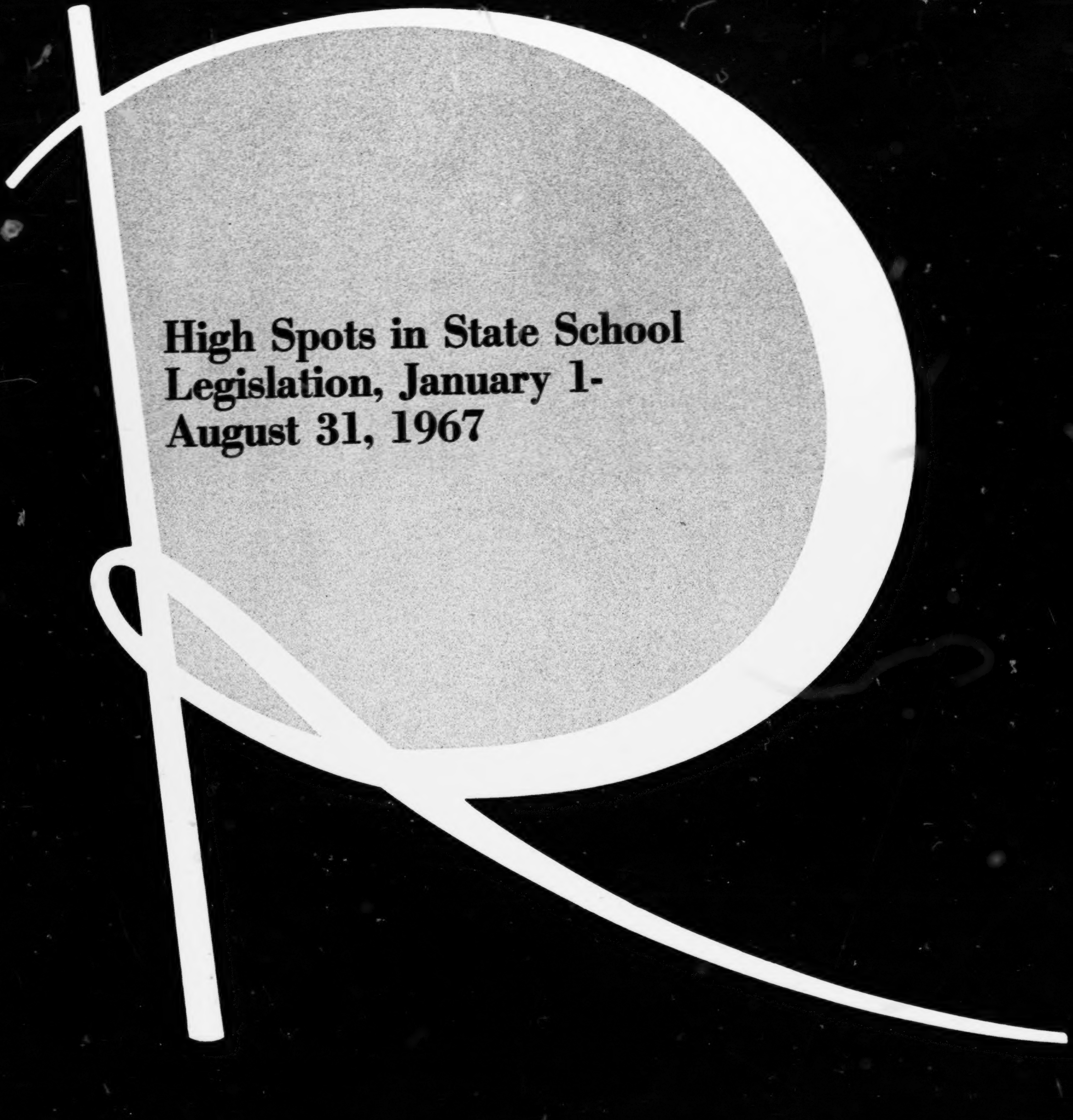

High Spots in State School Legislation, January 1-August 31, 1967

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School Law Series

RESEARCH REPORT 1967-R13

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High Spots in State School Legislation, January 1-August 31, 1967

An Annual Compilation

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FOREWORD

Stimulus for the betterment of public education through statutory enactments and through increased financial support comes from the legislative programs of the state education associations.

This report on state school legislation presents information on what the state education associations worked for and how well they succeeded in their respective state capitals in 1967 on the variety of measures they sponsored, supported, or opposed, and describes briefly the significant school laws enacted this year.

The NEA Research Division is grateful to the state education associations for providing the information presented here. We hope that this publication will provide useful information to those interested in learning of state legislative action pertaining to education.

The 1967 compilation, the 32nd of an annual series, was prepared by Frieda S. Shapiro, Assistant Director.

GLEN ROBINSON
Director, Research Division

INTRODUCTION

In the period January 1, 1967, to August 31, 1967, the legislatures of 47 states held either regular annual or regular biennial sessions, and in addition, some of the legislatures called special sessions. The three missing states, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Virginia, normally meet in biennial sessions in even years. A considerable amount of business transacted by the state lawmaking bodies in this period centered on education. Many of the bills concerned with the public schools which were introduced and ultimately became laws, reflect the legislative programs of the state education associations.

This report summarizes for 46 states and the District of Columbia the 1967 legislative goals of the state education associations and the significant school laws enacted in the first eight months of the 1967 calendar year. In a few instances, legislation enacted during the latter part of 1966 has been included. There is no coverage for Alabama. Most state legislatures had completed their sessions by August 31, 1967, the cut-off date for this report, but at this time the legislatures of Alabama, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin were still meeting, as was the Congress of the United States which passes on legislation for the District of Columbia. In six other states, Delaware, Illinois, New Jersey, Ohio, Rhode Island, and Vermont, the legislatures had recessed rather than adjourned their 1967 sessions, and were due to reconvene at set dates in the latter part of the year, or at the call of the chair. Consequently, a number of education bills were still pending in some state legislatures, while in other states, measures the legislators passed were awaiting the governor's approval. Appropriate note is made of the incomplete status of reported bills at the close of August 1967.

The information this annual compilation contains was provided by the state education associations in answer to a questionnaire sent them by the NEA Research Division. The material was buttressed by supplemental sources such as the state education association journals, legislative bulletins, and digests of enactments. The volume and scope of the contents for each state is uneven, depending largely on the extent of available information.

The report opens with a listing of the major legislative achievements and defeats as identified by the state education associations. A state-by-state listing of the association goals, the extent to which they were realized, and the significant enactments, grouped in 18 subject-matter areas with cross indexing for overlapping subjects follow.

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS AND DEFEATS

	Achievements	Defeats
Alaska	A more independent state board of education	Failure to pass legislation to increase state revenue through an additional crude oil tax
Arizona	Retirement improvement legislation	Failure to pass state aid for kindergartens
Arkansas	A $500 increase in teachers' salaries during each year of the 1967-1969 biennium	Failure to pass a teacher tenure law
Colorado	Recodification of teacher tenure law	Failure to improve the state retirement program
Connecticut	The change in the retirement benefit formula to a flat 2 percent per year	None
Florida	Removal of National Teacher Examination test score for purpose of certification and continuing contract, and for use as a factor in determining salary	Failure of legislature to enact association's priority items on school financing and others, and cut-backs and freezes in existing programs, such as kindergartens, first grade units, exceptional children units, textbooks, etc.
Georgia	Largest single salary increase for teachers in history	Failure to enact a teacher tenure law
Hawaii	Establishment of an additional salary class for teachers and of an additional longevity step	Failure to revise sabbatical leave law to provide teachers with option to choose full pay for one semester or half pay for a full year
Idaho	The merger of the teachers retirement system with the public employees retirement system	The very meager appropriation for the foundation program
Illinois	Higher level of state financial support for the public schools and higher state minimum salaries for teachers	Failure to obtain professional negotiation legislation
Indiana	An improved state minimum-salary law	Failure to enact a professional negotiation law
Iowa	The breakthrough on major increases in state financial support of the schools and the establishment of a more equitable distribution formula	Failure to enact a professional negotiation law
Kansas	Broadening the grounds, including salaries, as basis for appeal to exceed the 104 percent budget limitation in the school foundation law	Failure to enact a professional teaching practice act
Maine	An increase in the state minimum salary for teachers	Failure to obtain a new tax to permit increased state subsidy to the towns

	Achievements	Defeats
Maryland	Enactment of comprehensive tax reform program, providing $77 million to local subdivisions with new state aid for public education, represents association's greatest legislative achievement in its history	Failure to pass professional negotiation legislation for teachers
Massachusetts	Passage of bill increasing the state minimum salary for teachers and defeat of a bill to limit negotiable subjects under the collective bargaining law	None
Michigan	Tax reform including enactment of a personal income tax, corporation profits tax, and tax on financial institutions, yielding a total of $239 million additional revenue dollars	...
Minnesota	A professional negotiation law	None
Missouri	Major improvement in the Public School Retirement System of Missouri	Failure to enact the professional employment practices (tenure) act
Montana	Removal of salary ceiling on retirement contributions and benefits	None
Nebraska	An equalization formula for state aid	Failure to extend tenure to Class III schools (towns of over 1,000 population)
New Hampshire	Merger of the state's four retirement systems into the New Hampshire Retirement System	Failure to establish a state minimum salary for public-school teachers
New Jersey	None	Failure to obtain higher state minimum salaries for teachers
New Mexico	Retirement program benefits increase	Failure to obtain the full amount of salary increase requested
New York	Enactment of law establishing collective negotiation rights for teachers and other public employees	...
North Carolina	Salary increases for teachers	Inability to secure reduction in class size
Ohio	The adoption of a state minimum-salary schedule and the financing of it in the school foundation program	Failure to secure passage of the association-sponsored professional negotiation bill before the recess of the legislature
Oklahoma	Fair teacher dismissal legislation	Failure to keep teachers' salaries in line with increases made by other states
Oregon	Revision of the Oregon Public Employees Retirement System	Failure to obtain increases in the Basic School Support Fund
Rhode Island	Enactment of a new state aid distribution formula	Failure to enact a bill to establish a commission to study retirement benefits received and how they are affected by the rising cost of living
South Carolina	Re-enactment of a state compulsory school attendance law	Failure to improve state's relative position in reference to average

	Achievements	Defeats
		per-pupil expenditures in the Southeast
South Dakota	Law requiring all land area to be in independent school districts (K-12) by July 1, 1970; improvements in the teacher retirement program	Failure to obtain adequate state appropriation for support of the elementary and secondary schools
Tennessee	A greatly improved and simplified teacher retirement system	...
Texas	Salary increase for teachers	None
Utah	Improvements in the school employees retirement system	Failure to provide funds to implement the professional certification program
Washington	Improved level of state support for maintenance and operation of the public schools and earmarked salary increases	Failure to pass a professional practices act
West Virginia	The funding of Step 3 of Decision '65 for the improvement of teachers' salaries and supporting services for 1967-68	Failure of legislature to improve sick-leave benefits for teachers
Wyoming	Passage of a constitutional amendment establishing 12-mill levy and implementation of a much improved equalization program	None

SCHOOL FINANCE

	Association Goals	Enactments
Alaska	To increase state income through an increase in crude oil tax	...
	A $20 per-child increase in state financial assistance to school districts	...
Arizona	Provide state aid for kindergartens	...
	Retention in the state of all underground mineral-oil-gas rights in the sale of state lands (school trust lands)	...
Arkansas	An increase in state funds for public schools from the maximum allotment of $83,190,000 in 1966-67 to $97,700,000 in 1967-68, and to $108,270,000 in 1968-69	Achieved substantially (Act 650). State funds for public schools increased to $96,000,000 in 1967-68 and to $106,000,000 in 1968-69. The increase in both years depends on revenue collections, but most of the budget is assured.
	See Pupil Transportation	
	...	State board of vocational education authorized, as funds are available and as area needs and demands seem to require, to establish area branches of state vocational-technical schools, or to offer special vocational-technical instruction at public schools or in other facilities available (Act 363).

	Association Goals	Enactments
California	An additional $375 million appropriation, $250 million in increased state school support for improvements, and $125 million for property tax relief. School improvements to be financed by the increases include reduction of class size in the elementary school, kindergarten opportunities for all children, a no-loss allowance to stimulate voluntary district unification, more funds for special classes for the gifted and handicapped, funds to meet special needs of urban districts, and increased opportunity for adult education, including vocational retraining	Achieved (AB 272). Provides $145 million in new state school support in 1967-68, and an appropriation in 1968-69 to the Property Tax Relief Fund. For 1967-68, the increase in state apportionments to school districts totals $169 million, taking into account in the formulas the additional state money that will be made available in the state school fund as a result of increased assessed valuations; provides an increase of $141.1 million for equalization aid and supplemental support, $13 million more for special education, $10 million increase for complete funding of reading program, $300,000 additional for experimental math program, and $4,600,000 more for children's centers.
Colorado	To raise the level of state support to the national average and to shift the source from property taxes to income taxes	The approximately $6,000,000 more in state funds provided for the schools represent no appreciable interest in state dollars; no change made in the Foundation Program.
Connecticut	State-aid increase to 40 percent of current expenses by a raise in the per-pupil grant to a flat $180 per pupil	Achieved partially (Public Act 580). Raises state grant per pupil in average daily membership from $175 for each of the first 300 pupils, $150 for each of the second 300 pupils, and $125 for each pupil in excess of 600, to $180 for each of the first 300 pupils in average daily membership, and $150 for each pupil in excess of 300. Represents total increased appropriation of $31.3 million.
		State grant formula for elementary-school building construction increased from $700 to $900 per pupil or one-half of cost, whichever is less, and for secondary-school construction from $1,100 per pupil to $1,400 per pupil, or one-half of cost, whichever is less (Public Act 588).
	Increase state aid to disadvantaged children to $15 million per biennium	Achieved partially. State aid for education of disadvantaged children increased from $10 million in 1965-1967 to $12.4 million for the 1967-1969 biennium.
		See Textbooks, Instruction, and Curriculum.
	Make local school boards fiscal entities	...
Delaware	Passage of omnibus measure calling for consolidation of school districts, statewide equalization, long-range staffing for professional personnel, and state support for kindergartens	Goal unrealized. Measure submitted to governor, but it has not been presented to the legislature.
	An increase in the unit allotment system from $775 to $900 per unit	Achieved (HB 137).

	Association Goals	Enactments
	Passage of SB 2 and 3, measures to raise the tax limits in the City of Wilmington	Achieved.
	Passage of SB 205, permitting a countywide tax up to 3¢ for use by county vocational-technical schools	Achieved.
Florida	Provide approximately $498,337,000 in new state and county revenue for reduced teacher-pupil ratio, increased salaries for teachers in grades K-12 and in junior colleges, released time for lunch and planning, textbooks and materials, growth under existing law, and increased retirement benefits	Goal unrealized. See separate headings for details.
Georgia	A state appropriation of $359,038,452 for education for the first year of the 1967-1969 biennium	Achieved partially. $325,994,000 in state funds appropriated for the first year of the 1967-1969 biennium.
	Remove limitation on state allotment of certificated professional personnel, other than classroom teachers, on the basis of one per 200 pupils in average daily attendance	Achieved.
	Re-evaluation and equalization of property state-wide	No legislation passed; however, a court decision requires 40-percent assessment of actual value.
Idaho	Increase the Foundation Program from $57.3 million per biennium to $71.4 million	Foundation Program increased from $57.3 million to $59,742,000 (SB 307). Also appropriated was $8.4 million to finance merger of teachers' retirement system with public employees retirement system.
	Eliminate the "freeze" on revenue that accompanied the new Equal Assessment Ratio Act of 1965	The "freeze" on new revenue lifted for one year, and taxing units, including school districts permitted to use 1966 assessments in setting local levies. Additional revenues beyond the 1966 levels again were frozen (HB 403). (Note: The Idaho Supreme Court declared the Equal Assessment Ratio Act of 1965 unconstitutional because it used a higher assessment ratio for utilities than for other property. New revenues were frozen while a study of local taxing problems and assessment practices at 1966 level was completed.)
	Permit school districts to set levies by school-board action and provide that a majority of those present at the annual budget hearing could require a vote of the people on levies above 30 mills, the present ceiling on maintenance and operating levies	Goal unrealized. Legislature approved but governor vetoed a measure permitting an additional 5 mills by a majority vote of real property taxpayers.
	Permit approval of bond elections by a 60-percent vote of real property taxpayers instead of the present two-thirds vote	...

	Association Goals	Enactments
Illinois	Improved foundation program to $600 quality program based on operating costs	Achieved partially (HB 1765). Increases foundation level of support from $330 per pupil in average daily attendance to $400, based on present minimum program.
	An average daily attendance factor of 1.25 for high-school pupils and an increase in flat grants	Achieved partially (HB 1765). Provides a factor of 1.15 for high-school pupils in dual districts, with 1.25 for all high-school pupils in 1969; flat grant increased from $47 to $54.05 for high-school pupils.
	Increase state reimbursement for special education personnel from $3,500 to $5,000 and provide state reimbursement for special education facilities	Achieved partially (HB 1666). Increases state reimbursement level for special education personnel from $3,500 to $4,000 and provides state aid for facilities.
	See Retirement and Social Security	
Indiana	Increase the total share of local school costs from state sources to at least 50 percent	Total state appropriation for the public schools for the 1967-1969 biennium was $543,815,911, an increase of $82,824,458 over the previous two-year period. Distributions formula unchanged (Ch. 298).
	Full recognition of kindergarten pupils in all phases of state school support	...
	Major revision of the state distribution formula to include the distribution of funds to distressed areas in terms of assessed valuation per pupil	...
	...	A study committee created to study school property tax problems and to make recommendations to the 1969 legislature on a method of financing the public schools whereby not more than 25 percent of the total cost (state average) including construction would be borne by property taxes (Ch. 378).
Iowa	State support of education at 40 percent level distributed on a fair and equitable basis	Achieved substantially (HF 686 and 702). Enacts a new formula for distribution of state aid to local school districts at the level of about 36 percent, and levies new taxes for this purpose. General Fund appropriation for distribution of state financial aid on equalization basis is $50.5 million for the last half of first year and $111 million for the second year of the 1967-1969 biennium.
	Increase bonding capacity for school building construction	Achieved (SF 772 and HF 15). Enacts new provisions relating to property tax assessment which will increase the bonding capacity under the constitutional limitation by about 50-100 percent; in addition, the statutory limitation of 10 mills was increased under certain provisions.

	Association Goals	Enactments
	More adequate financing of the new area community colleges and placing state aid on a current basis	Achieved (SF 616). Appropriates $4.5 million to put the area community colleges on a current basis; $21.5 million appropriated for general aid, building construction, and purchase of equipment.
Kansas	As a one-year substitute for the 104 percent budget restriction, authorize all school districts to budget and expend for the 1967-68 school year an amount up to $40 more per pupil than was legally budgeted in the preceding school year, or an amount equal to 90 percent of the average 1966-67 budgeted amount per pupil for all districts, whichever is greater	The 104-percent budget restriction was retained, but school foundation act was amended to provide these five new reasons for appeal to exceed the budget beyond this restriction: A salary schedule below the "highest salary schedule" of districts in the same enrollment class. Increases allowed by the Budget Review Board cannot exceed 4 percent of the amount legally budgeted for operating expense per pupil the preceding year. The allowable increase is in addition to the 4 percent authorized in the foundation act. Initiation of a kindergarten or junior high-school program. Expanded costs of pupil transportation growing out of district unification, annexation of territory, closing attendance centers, and meeting safety standards for bus equipment. Salary increases required by federal wage and hour law. Initiation or expansion of approved special education programs (SB 432).
	Provide an appeal to the State Budget Review Board for improvement of the schools	See above.
	Permit an appeal on the basis of adoption of a salary schedule that is competitive in the national market	See above.
	...	Other state foundation act changes include: repeal of $2,000 or 80-percent factor in determining economic index; modification of the pupil-teacher ratio in unified districts of certain size; modification of state transportation aid, with allowance to be 70 percent of formula per-pupil cost or 70 percent of actual cost, whichever is lower, with minimum payment of the lower of $32 a pupil or actual cost per pupil; county foundation fund money raised by equivalent of 10-mill levy on adjusted valuation, to be divided in each county on basis of pupils residing in county (SB 432).
	...	Public school appropriations from general revenue fund for fiscal year 1968 of $95,627,994 includes $90,700,000 for foundation program (SB 433).

	Association Goals	Enactments
		$3,036,652 deficiency appropriation for 1967 for state school foundation fund (SB 434).
Louisiana	Appropriation of sufficient funds to meet satisfactorily all the needs of public elementary and secondary education, including funds required to continue full implementation of 1964 state minimum-salary schedule for teachers, to maintain the minimum hourly wage of $1.25 for school employees and to continue the present state policy of paying the employer's contribution to the retirement systems	Achieved substantially (Act 8). Fully implements present state minimum-salary schedule for teachers with state funds for the first time since its enactment in 1964. In addition, appropriations include $20.8 million for state teachers' retirement fund, $3 million for New Orleans teachers' retirement system, $4,045,271 for state school employees' system.
	Retain the Minimum Foundation Program as a basis for distribution of state funds for public education and continue the appropriation for this program on a current basis for 1967-68 without creating new or additional problems for school boards with declining school populations	Achieved substantially (Act 8). Appropriations for minimum program of education for the 1967-68 to local school districts were $260,034,459. In addition, $7,496,283 was appropriated for textbooks, library books, and supplies. However, the enactment of local sales taxes for support of the schools under a 1964 act has created a considerable disparity in teachers' salaries offered and the level provided in the 66 parish (county) and city school systems of the state.
	No reduction in present tax rates supporting public education or of any revenue sources from which public-school funds are derived; no diversion of public-school funds as presently derived from taxes dedicated to the public schools; and that present and prospective educational needs be fully considered before any new state programs are instituted which may require new sources of state revenue or which may involve increased allocations from existing state revenue sources	Achieved substantially. However, over opposition of the state association, a "grant-in-aid" bill providing for state financial aid payments to children attending certain private schools was passed (Act 99). (Note: Measure supplements similar legislation already in existence; the latter was declared unconstitutional by a federal district court in August 1967.)
	That enactment of any legislation involving mandated costs to local school boards be provided with sufficient funds to pay for increased costs	Achieved. No major mandated costs were involved in legislation enacted in 1967.
	Appropriation of state funds for distribution to the parish and city school boards under the distribution formula to defray the cost of benefits provided in Act 493 of 1966, including the cost of additional accrued sick leave and cost of payment of accrued sick leave at death or retirement	...
	That legislature and governor take action to allocate funds sufficient to adequately finance public education at all levels from monies derived from settlement of Tidelands controversy between the state and national governments	...

	Association Goals	Enactments
	Necessary action by legislature and governor to bring about orderly leasing of the lands and orderly development of the mineral resources of the Rockefeller Wildlife and Game Preserve; provision by the legislature for equitable distribution of revenues from these sources between public schools and public health	Achieved substantially in accordance with the terms of the Act of Donation to the state; no specific legislation was required.
Maine	An increase in the foundation program subsidy, with an increase in the per-pupil base from $250 to $320	...
	An increase in state taxes, with the first choice the enactment of an income tax, and the second choice a one-cent increase in the present sales tax	...
Maryland	Include state aid to kindergartens in the foundation program; establish three new state minimum salary schedules for teachers; increase nonsalary expenditures per pupil; raise minimum guarantee of $98 million per pupil enrolled to $120 per pupil; increase staffing ratios; and provide a new school construction state aid formula	Achieved (HB 378). Provides $77 million in additional state school support. Increase is largest in state's history and represents a 60-percent increase over the previous years in total state aid. This increase provides annually about $30 million for current expenses, grades 1-12, and $12.5 million for kindergartens (first such state aid) with about $7 million for 1967-68 school year; $21.8 million for school construction, grades 1-12 under a new formula; and $12.8 million for kindergarten construction, with $4.9 million of this amount available to localities which have or establish kindergarten programs by 1967-68. This new state support raises state aid per pupil in foundation program from $340 to $370 per pupil, to provide these changes in addition to new minimum-salary schedule: A raise in the minimum guarantee of $98 per pupil enrolled to $128; an increase in nonsalary expenditures per pupil from $61 to $71. See Salaries for improvement in the minimum-salary schedule.
	Passage of a tax reform measure to provide state funds to finance increased state aids for education, alleviate property tax burden, and fiscally strengthen local governments	Achieved (HB 378). New law shifts from a flat rate state income tax structure to a new graduated state income tax structure.
	A state loan of $10,000,000 for the construction of area vocational education facilities, to be offered to local school systems on a 50-50 matching basis	Achieved (SB 86).
Massachusetts	Passage of the following bills relative to the distribution of school aid: S 252--to apply the established percentage of aid to all reimbursable expenditures	All four measures favorably reported but not yet enacted; legislature still in session.

	Association Goals	Enactments
	S 255--to clarify the deductions to be made from reimbursable expenditures to exclude Chapter 70 aid itself S 256--to claim for school aid the entire yield of the limited sales tax as originally proposed S 257--to restore minimum aid to 115 percent of school aid received in 1965	
	Passage of S 837, to restore the deduction of general municipal aid applicable to school expenses in computing the school tax rate	Achieved (Ch. 315).
Michigan	State school aid should be based on following principles:	
	Basic gross allowance should reflect the average per-pupil operating costs; deductible millage should be based on state average operating millage and move toward increased equalization; millage to participate should be increased 1 mill	State aid on basis of per-pupil membership increased $26.9 million for the 1967-68 school year, a 5-percent improvement. This moves basic state aid under Formula A from $280.50 gross allowance per membership pupil with 5.03 mills deductible to $294.53 with 5.28 mills deductible, and Formula B from $407.50 gross allowance per membership pupil with 15.0 mills deductible to $427.88 with 15.75 mills deductible. However, total allowances for special education, transportation, underprivileged, and county offices were actually decreased $3.6 million (SB 72).
	Certificated personnel/student ratio should be decreased until a ratio of 1/25 is reached	...
	Reimbursement to intermediate units should be based on an open-end formula	...
	Provisions of school finance program should be expanded to permit any school district to establish program for educationally disadvantaged not covered by federal process and to provide follow-up to Head Start programs	...
	Separate provisions in the school support law should provide state participation in the school building program	...
	A factor reflecting average income per family should be introduced to be used in conjunction with state equalized valuation per pupil	...
	Annual supplements to school finance research should be provided	...
	Initiate and/or support legislation for fiscal improvement encompassing any reasonable combination of the following: a personal and corporate income tax; property tax relief through a percent credit of total tax bill; uniform assessing	Fiscal reform achieved. New taxes enacted are: 5.6 percent corporate income tax, 7 percent financial institution tax, and 2.6 percent personal income tax; other changes in taxes include repeal of business activities tax, property tax relief

	Association Goals	Enactments
	practices through a system of qualified state assessors; adjustment in the business activities tax; exemption of food and prescription drugs from the sales tax	on a sliding scale, increased exemption on intangibles, city income tax relief on sliding scale, and rebates to local units. The fiscal reform package to yield a total or $239 million in additional revenue.
	See Miscellaneous Legislation Affecting Teachers, and Textbooks, Instruction, and Curriculum	
Minnesota	Foundation program should equal 50-percent level of state support of total cost of maintaining public elementary and secondary schools	Achieved substantially. Approximately $100 million in additional monies will be made available to the public schools during the 1967-1969 biennium. New level of state support for local maintenance costs will be somewhat more than 47 percent. Includes: Foundation program formula A aid increased from 1966-67 level of $324 per-pupil unit in average daily attendance less 19 mills on current adjusted assessed valuation, to $345 per-pupil unit in ADA for 1967-68 and to $355 per-pupil unit in ADA for 1968-69. Foundation program formula B of $10 per eligible census pupil plus $98 per resident pupil unit, will include $10 per pupil census aid, but not as a separate item as heretofore, and will pay $124 per-pupil unit in ADA for 1967-68 and $127 per-pupil unit in ADA for 1968-69. School districts will qualify for state aid if there is at least 19 mills of local effort. An additional sum of $20 per child census aid is to come from the new sales tax to be deducted from property tax levy.
	Repeal or complete overhaul of all limitation laws imposed by the state on spending or taxing authority of local school districts	...
	Support of general tax reform to ease burden on property tax	Achieved. A 3-percent sales tax with strong property tax relief enacted.
Missouri	To improve the school foundation program by:	
	Increasing funds to all schools	Achieved (SB 48). Improves foundation program distribution for 1967-68 by an additional $10 million plus $4 million for normal growth. Formula changes increases equalization from $137.25 to $139.75; second level equalization from $13 to $14; flat grant payments from $122.50 to $132.50.
	Providing state aid for kindergartens	Achieved (SB 46). Provides state aid for kindergartens in foundation program at the cost of $5,472,443 for 1967-68.
	Permitting districts with a rapid increase in enrollment to receive state	Achieved (SB 47). Permits certain rapidly growing school districts to receive

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	aid on estimated current average daily attendance	state aid on basis of estimated average daily attendance at a cost of $3,341,000 for the 1967-68 school year.
		In addition to above items, vocational funds were increased $2,000,000 (HB 16). Over-all state aid to schools increased about $25,000,000 for next year.
	To reduce the constitutional requirement of two-thirds approval for voting school bonds	Achieved (SJR 6). Submits a proposed constitutional amendment to the voters to reduce vote required for general obligation bonds from 66-2/3 percent to 60 percent.
	...	St. Louis Special School District permitted to receive tax funds on state assessed utilities (SB 38).
	...	State Tax Study Commission life extended to June 30, 1969 (SB 170).
Montana	Improvement in foundation program schedule; increase in discretionary budgeting authority of school boards; increased state participation in foundation program support	A 15-percent increase provided in permissive budgeting authority granted school boards without taxpayer vote; foundation program designation of maximum permissive budget schedules raised from 75 percent to 80 percent, representing an increase in total foundation program of 22-2/3 percent over provisions in the 1965 law (HB 83).
		Rates of corporation license taxes and state personal income taxes increased (25 percent of each of these taxes is earmarked for school equalization) (HB 40 and 41, Ex. Sess. 1967); $27.5 million appropriated from the state general fund for school support, with proviso that for 1968 fiscal year the total state distribution for the school foundation program cannot exceed the amount necessary to provide a state equalization level of 91 percent based on school budgets approved and adopted for the 1967-68 school year (HB 28, Ex. Sess. 1967). These tax sources and appropriated funds will not fully finance the state obligation under the new program for the 1967-1969 biennium.
		HB 28, Ex. Sess. 1967 also appropriates $2,464,000 for transportation fund for 1967-1969 biennium.
	Establish and finance a planned state program for vocational-technical education	Appropriation of $1,000,000 for support of vocational-technical programs; amount includes $100,000 for training of teachers (HB 28, Ex. Sess. 1967).
		See Miscellaneous General Legislation.
Nebraska	Foundation and equalization formula-type state aid from a broadened tax base	Achieved (LB 448). First enactment in the state of a foundation and equalization formula-type state aid. Includes the following provisions:

Association Goals

Enactments

Establishes a School Foundation and Equalization Fund.

Each school district shall receive from this fund the following per-pupil allocation based on average daily membership of 30 pupils per full-time teacher: $12.50 for each kindergarten pupil, $25 per pupil in grades 1-6, $30 per pupil in grades 7-8, $35 per pupil in grades 9-12.

To be eligible for equalization aid, each school district must levy a tax on valuation of all property, except intangible property. Such tax must be at least 16 mills for Classes II, III, IV, and V school districts, 10 mills for Class I districts, and 7 mills for Class VI districts. The equalization aid insures each district financial support of $225 for each kindergarten pupil, $450 for each pupil in grades 1-6, $500 for each pupil in grades 7-8, and $550 per pupil in grades 9-12, or 108 percent of the districts' average per-pupil cost for the preceding year, whichever is lower. Where prescribed local levy is insufficient to meet these amounts, the difference will be financed out of the School Foundation and Equalization Fund.

Qualifying districts also entitled to receive additional equalization aid for programs for the gifted, by calculating each enrolled pupil as 1½ pupils; for special education programs for culturally and educationally deprived children, by calculating each enrolled pupil as two pupils; equalization aid also provided for summer-school programs, and for school districts that go beyond the required mill levy to provide for superior quality of education.

1968 appropriation under this new act is $25 million.

Following related legislation also enacted:

Scientific reappraisal and state equalization of property value retained.

Taxes on intangibles, household goods, and head tax repealed.

Rural free high-school tuition increased from $3 to $3.50 per day.

State aid to junior colleges provided for the first time. The amount is $7.50 for each credit hour enrolled in by students; a minimum local effort of not less than 2 mills property tax is required (LB 490).

	Association Goals	Enactments
		Enactment of a 2½-percent sales tax with few exceptions; and a variable income tax based on percent of federal income tax paid with rate to be determined by size of budget adopted by the legislature, estimated for 1968 at 12 percent of federal tax paid.
Nevada	Support of state department of education in urging a minimum $13 million increase for the public schools for the 1967-1969 biennium	Achieved substantially (Ch. 322). Provides a complete revision of the state aid formula to school districts, a 1¢ mandatory county sales tax for school purposes and tightening of assessment procedures on property taxes. This will result in a $12 million increase in public-school revenue.
		New state aid distribution formula provides for apportionment to school districts on an equalization basis; establishes a basic support guarantee per pupil in average daily attendance in current school year for a minimum program, under which each school district is guaranteed a specified dollar amount per pupil varying from $474 to $1,101. State support equals the basic support guarantee minus local available funds produced by adding the new County of Origins Tax, the 70-cent mandatory school ad valorem tax and 25 percent of federal funds received under P. L. 874.
	An increase in taxes, starting with the gaming industry, to provide more funds for education and needed services at all levels of government	Achieved partially. Ch. 321 and several other measures increase gaming taxes and license fees an average of 20 percent, creating $3.7 million additional revenue for the 1967-1969 biennium.
New Hampshire	Funding of Incentive Aid for Cooperative School District Organization, a program on the books without funds since 1963	Achieved (Chs. 379 and 380). General Fund budget includes for this program $250,000 in 1968 and $450,000 in 1969.
	Support legislation to increase public revenue from tobacco tax	Achieved (Ch. 159). Increases tax on value of tobacco products from 21 percent to 30 percent.
	Support legislation for passage of a broad base tax, combination 3-percent income tax and 2-percent sales tax	...
	Support of legislation for rooms and meals tax should a broad base tax fail	Achieved (Ch. 213). Places a 5-percent tax on rooms and meals, with 60 percent of the revenue to go to the state and 40 percent to go to cities, towns, etc. on a per-capita basis.
	...	Study of the educational system provided for, including state aid to school districts (Ch. 287).
	See School District Reorganization and School Buildings and Sites	

	Association Goals	Enactments
New Jersey	Increase foundation program from $400 to $420 per pupil	...
	Raise minimum state aid from $75 to $100 per pupil	...
	Provide special aid of $27 per pupil to any school district with density of 9,000 or more persons per square mile	...
	Increase incentive for K-12 consolidations by reducing local fair share in foundation program for 20 years after reorganization	...
	Increase the amount of school money that may be appropriated in city districts without concurrence of the municipal governing body from 1½ percent of assessed valuation to 3 percent of full equalized valuation	...
	Eliminate public vote on school budgets	...
	Extend school building aid formula to include county vocational schools	...
	Require the state to appropriate for vocational education an amount equal to funds anticipated from the Federal Vocational Act of 1963--$5.3 million	Achieved (Ch. 121).
		See Higher Education.
New Mexico	Local leeway of 4 mills	...
	Mandatory reappraisal of property statewide	Achieved (Ch. 3, Spec. Sess.). Establishes program for mandatory reappraisal of property beginning on January 1, 1968.
	Financing of an average salary increase of $763 per professional staff member and $240 per nonprofessional staff member	Achieved partially. See Salaries. $200 from state and $100 from local sources specifically earmarked for first time for increases in teachers' salaries. Total state appropriation for education for 1967-68 amounted to $108,548,100; includes a $1.6 million increase, representing an additional $4.50 base support for weighted average daily membership. Included in this appropriation measure are the following: transportation, $7,192,000; vocational education, $384,200; textbooks, $2,036,000, an increase of about $300,000 over last year (HB 300).
	See Textbooks, Instruction, and Curriculum	
New York	Increased state support through the following: Increase the ceiling on operating expenses for state aid purposes from $660 to $726 per pupil	No changes made in the basic state aid formula. Special size correction provisions adopted as a temporary measure in 1966 continued for the 1967-68 school year (Ch. 163).

	Association Goals	Enactments
	Increase the minimum operating aid from $238 to $262 per pupil Increase minimum over-all aid for total expenditure per pupil from $264 to $290 Increase the minimum local tax rate requirement for full state aid from $11 to $12 per $1,000 of full valuation Provide for increasing ceiling on operating expenses to the state average beginning July 1, 1968 Provide for a study of the operation of the ceiling to determine whether it should be removed	Constitutional amendment to authorize a lottery for the support of education approved by voters in November 1966. Ch. 278 authorizing the operation and administration of the state lottery, includes following allocation of receipts: After deducting administrative costs (limited to 15 percent of sales) and cost of prizes (limited to 30 percent of sales) proceeds to be divided, 1/3 to the state and 2/3 to New York City and other school districts with 8 or more teachers. Proceeds of all New York City sales, other than state share, to be returned to the city. Proceeds outside New York City, other than state share, to be placed in a pool out of which each school district will receive 2 percent of its 1966-67 operating state aid; amount remaining after the 2 percent payments to be distributed to the school districts in each county in proportion to the lottery sales in the county and in proportion to total operating aid in the county paid to the individual district. Basic formula aid for 1967-68 school year unaffected by the distribution of lottery proceeds. Besides lottery aid, New York City schools to receive an increase of $108 million per annum in basic state aid under the school aid formula as a result of dividing the city into its five counties for school aid purposes.
North Carolina	Increase in appropriations for public education for the 1967-1969 biennium	Achieved. Appropriations for the 1967-1969 biennium increased substantially over the previous two-year period; provides several significant expansions and improvements in the public school system, including: money for salary increases for school personnel, $2,800,000 increase for purchase of elementary textbooks, $3,283,495 to eliminate high-school book rental fees, additional funds for vocational rehabilitation services, $7.5 million to meet requirements of federal wage and hours law (including school bus drivers). See Salaries.
North Dakota	Increase payments to local school districts from state and county equalization funds from $176 to $198 for elementary-school pupils and from $232 to $290 for high-school pupils	Achieved (SB 228). Raises payments from state and county equalization funds to $198 for elementary-school pupils and to $290 for high-school pupils. Amounts to a state appropriation of $45.5 million for the 1967-1969 biennium, $10.5 million or 30 percent over the previous biennium.

	Association Goals	Enactments
	...	High school districts permitted to increase mill levy from 27 to 34 mills without special election.
Ohio	An increase of about $200 million in state funds to improve the school foundation program factors	Achieved. A new school foundation program enacted with $192.8 million in new money for the public schools for the biennium; in addition, $25.5 million provided for public and private auxiliary services and $43 million for growth factors. See Salaries.
	To secure necessary state revenue to finance the improvement in the school foundation program	Achieved. State tax program enacted to finance education improvements. Includes a sales tax increase from 3 percent to 4 percent, a 2¢ rise in the cigarette excise tax, a corporate franchise tax rise from 3 mills to 4 mills, and a mark-up in liquor prices. Also, counties given authority for a 1/2-percent sales tax.
	To improve the procedures for levying and collecting taxes in local school districts	Achieved. Following measures passed: All operating levies to be voted on a continuing basis in the future. All operating levies and bond issues to require a simple majority vote at all elections. Permission to have two special elections in one year. No reduction of operating levies following reassessment of property values. Control by the state board of tax appeals to extensions of tax collections, forcing county auditors and treasurers to levy and collect taxes on time. Forced removal of tax-exempt property from the local school district tax duplicates.
Oklahoma	Enactment of legislation providing for reappraisal of all real property by county assessor in each county, with assistance of registered appraisers, on basis of true market value as defined by the legislature; cost of reappraisal to be paid by the state	Achieved partially (SB 141). Provides for complete reappraisal of all taxable real property in each county, to be completed by 1972, with reappraisal to be made every five years thereafter. Requires on the spot or physical inspection of property. County assessors to provide budgets for the reappraisal, with cost to be borne by the government subdivisions that benefit (counties, cities, and school districts). County assessors may request assistance from the Oklahoma Tax Commission. The Oklahoma Tax Commission directed to establish guidelines for revaluation.
	An "unclaimed property law" with provisions that the proceeds of unclaimed property be used for the cost of a reappraisal of all real property in the state, that excess revert to the Oklahoma Teachers' Retirement Fund, and that any surplus remaining after these needs are met revert to the general fund of the state.	Achieved partially (HB 532). Requires persons holding funds or tangible or intangible property presumed abandoned to report on holdings to the State Tax Commission. Properties shall be considered abandoned after 14 years of no action on the account. Revenue from unclaimed property to go into state general fund to be appropriated 20 percent annually.

	Association Goals	Enactments
	A new formula for the distribution of incentive aid	...
	...	$66,927,000 in state funds appropriated for the public schools for the 1967-68 school year; represents an increase of $525,000 or 1 percent in the foundation program (SB 131).
	...	Appropriation of $1,650,000 to the state board of vocational education (HB 588); appropriation of $600,000 for operation of the department of rehabilitation (HB 638).
		See Textbooks, Instruction, and Curriculum and Higher Education.
Oregon	Increases in Basic School Support Fund for 1968-69 school year to approximately 42 percent of operational costs, with 50 percent as the long-range goal	...
Pennsylvania	Support legislation to increase the borrowing capacity of all school districts from 7 percent to 15 percent of assessed value of taxable property and to raise the amount of indebtedness school districts of 2nd, 3rd, and 4th classes may incur without consent of the electorate from 2 percent to 5 percent of assessed value	Achieved (Act 3).
	Restore the appropriations for adult education, extension education, recreation, and summer schools as a separately reimbursable subsidy	No enactment reported; legislature still in session.
	Amendment to the 4th to 8th class county assessment law to equalize assessments state-wide at no less than 50 percent of the actual value of property	See above.
	Change the present $400 per pupil in weighted average daily membership base to the average or actual per-pupil cost, whichever is the lesser, with proportionate increase in local effort, and adjust the reimbursement subsidy annually to current expenditures; eliminate deduction from actual instruction expense the amounts received for driver education, special class operation, and vocational curricula; change the minimum subsidy to 10 percent of the subsidy base	See above.
	Provide a reduction in subsidy per weighted pupil in average daily membership for school districts with a teacher-pupil ratio in excess of 32 pupils and a bonus payment for districts with a ratio less than 32	See above.
	Provide realistic reimbursement in lieu of taxes for state-owned property in	See above.

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	school districts and for loss of taxable property through state acquisition	
	Increase the penalty for employment of teachers with emergency certificates for a second year	See above.
	See Pupil Transportation and Textbooks, Instruction, and Curriculum	
Rhode Island	Additional state aid to education for operation and maintenance	Achieved (H-1762). Enacts a new state aid distribution formula which provides about $6,000,000 in additional state aid for the year 1968.
South Carolina	Tax equalization and reassessment in all counties	Achieved partially. Three additional counties entered equalization and reassessment programs in 1966 (19 of 46 counties have completed reassessment or are in the process).
	Authorize counties to raise tax debt limit from 8 percent of assessed value to 15-30 percent of value	Achieved partially. Several counties were authorized to raise statutory bonded indebtedness percentages from 8 percent to 15 percent and some to 30 percent of value by voter action in the November 1967 general election.
	See School Buildings and Sites	
South Dakota	State appropriation of $17,000,000 for support of the elementary and secondary schools for 1967-68, double the 1966-67 appropriation	$9,500,000 in state funds appropriated for the schools for 1967-68, including $364,000 for special education; represents $1,000,000 increase over 1966-67 (SB 37).
	Provide authority to State Board of Equalization to adjust and raise property assessment by 10 percent per year	...
	...	A requirement that 50 percent of federal funds received by a school district under P. L. 874, subs. 3(c)(1) is to be included as part of the income of the foundation program in determining the amount of state equalization support an eligible school district will receive (HB 877).
Tennessee	To improve the quality of education of all public-school pupils in the state and to reach the average per-pupil expenditure of the 12 Southeastern states by increasing the average per-pupil expenditure by at least $65 per child during the 1967-1969 biennium from state and local sources for current operating costs in the minimum school program	Achieved partially (Ch. 321). Increases appropriation for state per-pupil expenditure by about $33.36 per child for 1967-68 and by $11.87 per child for 1968-69. It is estimated that local governments will up their share by $18 per pupil. An additional state appropriation is anticipated during the February 1968 legislative session. Total 1967-1969 biennial appropriation for all education, including higher education amounts to $605,451,600, an increase of $142,178,613 over the previous two-year period. Includes:

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		Raises in state minimum salary for teachers of $300 in first year and $200 in the second year of biennium. A biennium increase of $32,704,096 for teacher retirement. $1,000,000 for each year of 1967-1969 biennium for guidance and counseling in the secondary schools. An increase in current appropriation for pilot kindergarten program from $60,000 to $260,000 in 1967-68 and $310,000 in 1968-69. A raise in allotment for purchase of textbooks from $3.50 to $4.50 per pupil in average daily attendance of previous year, and an additional $1 per pupil, from $8.50 to $9.50, for increased average daily attendance for textbook fund allocation. See also Salaries and Higher Education.
	A legislative study of the distribution of state minimum school program funds and state capital outlay funds	Achieved (SJR 50). Directs Legislative Council Committee to make a study of all facets of state funds for public education for grades 1 through 12 and report findings and recommendations to 86th General Assembly.
	The call of a state constitutional convention for modernization of the tax structure, fiscal independence for local school boards, and election of county school superintendents by local boards of education	A special committee of the legislature is charged with considering all constitutional convention proposals and reporting to the February 1968 legislative sessions. Association's goals, along with others are being considered (HJR 41).
	...	Major changes enacted in state laws dealing with local assessment of property. Enactments provide: For establishment of new Division of Property Assessment under State Comptroller (Ch. 307). For training, certification, and compensation of local assessors, and method whereby they may be appointed rather than elected (Ch. 328). For all property assessments to be based on "willing seller-buyer" value in conformity with the State Division of Property Assessment manual starting at a ratio not below 15 percent for 1968 and moving toward a fixed 50-percent ratio in 1973 and thereafter (Ch. 325). For state loans and grants to local governments for reappraisal and re-evaluation of property (Ch. 326).
Texas	See Salaries	
Utah	To at least maintain the same relative position among neighboring states in investment in public education	$159,669,904 provided for the 1967-1969 biennium, an increase of $18,460,557 or 5 percent overall over the 1965-1967 biennium. Amount provided is $8.6 million short of goal but is $1,155,000 above the amount requested in the governor's budget. Basic distribution unit raised from $7,250

	Association Goals	Enactments
		to $7,400 in 1967-68 and to $7,700 in 1968-69 (HB 241).
	Defeat of amendment to HB 241 which would limit state finance to school districts to amount of tax monies received by the state in a given year	Achieved. Amendment to HB 241 defeated.
	Continuation of the emergency school construction state aid	Achieved (SB 217). Provides $5,950,000 for school construction state aid. This sum is $950,000 above the figure recommended by the governor.
	Defeat of SB 26, taking tobacco taxes from the Uniform State Fund and placing proceeds in State General Fund	Achieved. SB 26 defeated.
Vermont	Full funding of the state aid to education formula; state support at level of 40 percent of the cost of operation of the public schools	Achieved partially. $37 million appropriated for the biennium, $18 million for 1967-68 and $19 million for 1968-69; the increased state aid expected to bring the state's share for education within distance of 40 percent.
	Increase in state level of support for building aids to 40 percent to meet increased costs of school buildings and the continued need for new structures	Achieved partially (HB 109). Provides in addition to straight 30 percent of state participation for building aid that school districts are to receive 20 percent of the annual cost of their bond payments and interest charges.
Washington	Adequate state level financing of maintenance and operation functions of the schools	Achieved partially (Ch. 143, Ex. Sess. 1967). Appropriates $517,914,252 for grades K-12 for the 1967-1969 biennium, providing school districts with a state guaranteed equalized amount of $350 per weighted pupil for 1967-68 and $386 per weighted pupil for 1968-69 as against $314 for 1966-67. The legislation includes a proviso earmarking funds out of this appropriation for salary improvements. See Salaries for details. In addition, allocations and appropriations for community colleges, vocational-technical schools, and coordinating council for occupational education totalled $101.6 million, including federal funds; the appropriation for post-high-school programs from state funds for 1967-1969 is estimated to be $33 million more than the previous biennium.
	Place transportation reimbursement on a current year basis.	Achieved (Ch. 143, Ex. Sess. 1967).
		See Textbooks, Instruction, and Curriculum.
	Eliminate or reduce heavy reliance on annual special levies for basic school support	A constitutional amendment to permit local districts to vote special levies for two years to be submitted for voter approval in November 1968 election (SJR 23).
	Elimination of special levies for basic school financing	Special levies not eliminated, but size of state appropriation will permit

	Association Goals	Enactments
		stabilization of special levies. (See also next item).
	Equalization of property tax effort within and among the counties	Following measures enacted: Ch. 133, Ex. Sess. 1967--Shifts 2 mills of local 14-mill property tax for school support to state level for the years 1967 and 1968, with amounts raised by the state to be turned back to the localities. The state 2-mill property levy which is based on assessed valuation adjusted to 50 percent of true value, as against local assessment at a state-wide average ratio of less than 21 percent, expected to provide $42.1 million or a net revenue increase of some $25.6 million over the local assessments. In these two years, local property taxes for schools shall not exceed 12 mills except where authorized by voters. Ch. 140, Ex. Sess. 1967--Provides for a reduction of special levies school districts have passed to make up for loss of state support funds distributed on basis of assumed 25 percent local assessments; reduction is by the amount received under the 2-mill property shift or "assumed money," whichever is less. Levy-reduction provision is waived in case of emergency. Ch. 146--Allows school districts to levy regular 14 mills on up to 25 percent of assessed valuation if assessor increases valuations over previous year.
	State-level tax increases sufficient to increase state share of school financing	State sales tax increased from 4.2 percent to 4.5 percent (Ch. 149, Ex. Sess. 1967).
West Virginia	Appropriations to implement Step 3 of Decision '65 for improvement of supporting services enacted in 1965, to be funded over a 3-year period	Achieved. Sufficient appropriations provided for supporting services improvement, such as county's matching share for social security, workmen's compensation, etc. See Salaries. State appropriation for education at all levels, including higher education, totalled $151.6 million for 1967-68. This sum includes $94.7 million in state aid to public schools, $661,163 in state aid for exceptional children, $300,000 for textbook aid, and $8,390,000 for teacher retirement.
	Increase property assessments to 100 percent of appraised value over a five-year period	An interim committee directed to conduct a study of the state aid formula and to make recommendations to the 1968 legislature (HCR 22).
	...	Joint Committee on Government and Finance directed to conduct a study of the school

	Association Goals	Enactments
		foundation program, and to report and make recommendations to the 1968 legislature (HCR 22).
Wisconsin	State school aid improvements	No enactments increasing the guaranteed valuation and flat aid amount per pupil reported. Legislature in recess until October 17, 1967.
		About $62 million more was allocated for elementary and secondary education for the 1967-1969 biennium than for the previous biennium; this increase provided only for growth in average daily membership and the increase in teachers' salaries and other costs of school operation. $4 million additional allowed to transport children to and from private schools.
Wyoming	Passage of constitutional amendment establishing a 12-mill county mandatory levy for school purposes	Achieved. Voters approved constitutional amendment in November 1966.
	Adjustment of the state guarantee from $6,800 to $8,500 per classroom unit and a change in the distribution formula to provide an average increase of $600 per classroom unit	Achieved partially (SF 192). Value of the classroom unit increased to $8,200, or an average increase of $300 per classroom unit. However, change in the formula provided low resource schools as much as $800 per classroom unit.
		$6,000,000 biennial appropriation made to support the $8,200 classroom unit; represents $2,300,000 over previous biennial appropriation. In addition, 12-mill county levy will provide about $1,700,000 additional revenue. In all, about $4,000,000 increase available to schools for the biennium.
	Provide additional tax leeway for local boards of education	Achieved (SEA 27). Makes available 5 additional mills to local boards without permissive vote of the public.

SALARIES

	Association Goals	Enactments
Arkansas	A salary increase of $500 per teacher in 1967-68, and another $500 increase in 1968-69	Achieved (Acts 259 and 649). State funds provided to increase salaries of all teachers by $500 in 1967-68 and by an additional $500 in 1968-69.
California	Increase the statutory minimum salary for regularly credentialed teachers from $5,000 to $6,000 per annum	SB 102 was passed by the legislature but vetoed by the governor.
Colorado	...	See Tenure and Contracts.
Delaware	Passage of association-sponsored HB 209, to increase state minimum salaries for all school personnel; calls for a new	Goal unrealized. Legislature approved HB 209, but the bill was vetoed by the governor.

	Association Goals	Enactments
	schedule of $5,600-$8,100 for the bachelor's degree teacher, $6,200-$9,450 for the master's degree and $7,400-$10,650 for the doctor's degree	
District of Columbia	Passage of HR 9876, introduced at the request of the association, for a salary range of $6,000 to $13,500 for teachers, with a Class D for the doctor's degree, or the master's degree plus 60 credits (1966 goal)	Achieved partially (PL 89-910, November 13, 1966). Provides an 8.9 percent salary increase for school personnel.
Florida	$277 million in new money for increased salary in grades K-12	$77 million new state money provided for salary increases in grades K-12 to be phased in every six months during the 1967-1969 biennium; amounts to an average increase of $262 every six months.
	$25.8 million in new money for increased salaries in junior colleges	$7.1 million new state money provided for salary increases in junior colleges.
	Eliminate test scores on National Teacher Examination, Graduate Record Examinations and other general knowledge test as a factor in determining salaries	Achieved (HB 648).
Georgia	A $1,258 average increase per teacher applied to the index minimum-salary schedule	Achieved partially. $700 average increase per teacher provided, with promise of the remainder in the second year of the 1967-1969 biennium. State minimum-salary schedule for teachers with 4 years' preparation and a professional certificate increased from $4,000-$5,400 to $4,800-$6,393; for teachers with 5 years' preparation and a professional certificate, from $4,280-$6,000 to $5,256-$7,242.
Hawaii	Provide for three additional salary classes of teachers, recognizing the master's and doctor's degree as requirements	Achieved partially (Act 305). Establishes new Class VI, and makes eligible for placement therein teachers with five years of acceptable training plus 45 additional credits who have met a service requirement in Class V.
	Provide for a percentage cost-of-living adjustment in salaries, effective January 1, 1968	...
	Transfer any teacher qualifying for a higher classification to new class as of the semester following the classification instead of only at the beginning of the school year	Achieved (Act 185).
	Provide for equitable adjustment for all teachers with more than 20 years of service by placing those with 20-30 years of service in longevity Step 2, and those with more than 30 years of service in longevity Step 3; alternatively, add three additional increments beyond the present nine steps and create three new longevity steps	Achieved partially (Act 305). Provides an additional longevity step beyond the present three longevity steps.

	Association Goals	Enactments
Illinois	A $600 increase in the state minimum salaries, to $5,000 for teachers without degrees, $5,600 for the bachelor's degree, and $6,000 for the master's degree	Achieved (HB 797).
Indiana	An increase in the state minimum salary to $6,000 for beginning teachers with 4 years of training, and to $12,000 for teachers with 5 years of training and 25 years of experience	Achieved partially (Ch. 318). Provides a $700 increase in new minimum-salary schedule of $5,200-$7,200 for teachers with 4 years of training; for teachers with 5 years of training, new schedule is $5,500-$10,000 in 30 years, a $500 increase at the bottom, and $1,400 increase at the top.
	Recognition beyond the master's degree in the state minimum-salary schedule	...
	Base the salary for evening school, summer school, and Saturday classes on the same salary schedule in effect during the regular school year	Achieved (Ch. 131). Provides that evening, summer school, and occasional employment shall be on a supplemental service contract, with salary based on the locally adopted salary schedule.
Louisiana	Appropriation of sufficient funds to fully implement the state minimum teachers' salary schedule enacted in 1964	Achieved (Act 8).
Maine	To raise the state minimum-salary law from the present $4,000-$6,000 for bachelor's degree holders to $5,000-$7,500, and to establish minimum pay for substitutes	Achieved. State minimum-salary law for the bachelor's degree holder raised from $4,000-$6,000 to $5,000-$7,500 in 10 years, and for the master's degree, from $4,200-$6,200 to $5,300-$8,000 in 10 years. Minimum pay for qualified substitutes set at $20 per day.
Maryland	Establish a new state minimum-salary schedule of $6,000 to $8,000 in 9 steps for teachers with advanced professional certificate (master's degree or equivalent); increase minimum schedule for standard professional certificate (bachelor's degree) from $4,800 to $7,000 to $5,100 to $7,400 in 10 steps; increase schedule for degree provisional certificate from $4,600 to $6,800 to $4,800 to $7,000 in 12 steps.	Achieved (HB 378). Provides the following new state minimum-salary schedule: Advanced professional certificate (master's degree or equivalent, with three years' experience prerequisite) $6,000-$8,000. Standard professional certificate (bachelor's degree) $5,100-$7,400. Advanced first grade, first grade, or degree professional certificate, $4,800-$7,000. Nondegree provisional certificate, $4,500-$6,700.
Massachusetts	Raising the state minimum salary for public-school teachers from $5,000 to $5,750	Achieved (Ch. 272). Raises state minimum salary for teachers to $5,750, effective September 1, 1968.
Missouri	Higher salaries by providing additional state school funds in foundation program since not less than 80 percent of most categories must go into the teachers' salary fund	Achieved. See School Finance.
Montana	Increased salaries for county school superintendents	Achieved partially (HB 56). Provides increases ranging from a minimum of $490 to a maximum of $860.

	Association Goals	Enactments
Nebraska	See Miscellaneous Legislation Affecting Teachers	...
New Hampshire	Legislation to establish a mandated minimum salary of $5,200 for public-school teachers	...
New Jersey	Increase in state minimum-salary schedule to provide $5,200-$8,500 for teachers without degrees; $5,800-$9,100 for bachelor's degree; $6,100-$9,400 for degree plus 30 graduate credits; $6,400-$9,700 for master's degree; $7,000-$10,300 for master's degree plus 30 graduate credits; $7,600-$10,900 for doctor's degree; a $300 annual increment for all levels, and an additional $300 to adjust teachers to the new schedule; credit for all public-school teaching and up to four years of military service	No enactment reported; legislature in recess until November 20, 1967.
New Mexico	An average salary increase of $763 per professional staff member	Achieved partially. Average salary increase of $400 per professional staff member for 1967-68 school year provided for.
New York	Increase the state minimum-salary schedule for school districts with 8 or more teachers as follows: For bachelor's degree, raise the minimum starting salary from $5,200 to $6,200, and the annual increments from $250 to $300 Increase required differentials from $300 to $600 each of the fifth and sixth years of preparation, respectively Add two longevity increments of $500 each to the schedules adopted in a school district For less than a bachelor's degree, an increase in the minimum starting salary from $4,900 to $5,600, and in the annual increments from $200 to $250 Provide that teachers be paid the full scheduled salary for which they qualify	...
	Increase state minimum salary for all other teachers from $4,900 to $5,600	...
North Carolina	A 10-percent increase in teachers' salaries in the 1967-68 school year and an additional 10-percent increase in 1968-69	Achieved partially. Teachers' salaries increased 10 percent for the 1967-68 school year and an additional 10-percent increase provided for 1968-69; salaries of supervisors and classified principals increased by 5 percent over present schedule for 1967-68, plus another 5 percent for 1968-69; for school superintendents, a 6-percent increase for the 1967-1969 biennium; for substitute teachers, salaries raised from $10 to $15 per day.
Ohio	Establishment of a state minimum-salary schedule in place of existing flat-rate minimum-salary requirements	Achieved. A state minimum-salary schedule enacted, with a $500 increase in starting minimums at all preparation

	Association Goals	Enactments
		levels over the previous flat-rate minimum salaries. New provisions include these schedules: For nondegree teachers, $4,300-$6,100 with 10 increments of $180 each; For the bachelor's degree, $5,000-$7,200, with 11 increments of $200 each; For 5 years' training, $5,200-$7,675, with 11 increments of $225 each; For the master's degree, $5,500-$8,500, with 12 increments of $250 each. Moreover, all prior teaching service and up to five years of military service must be recognized for placement on the new schedule, and after January 1, 1968, up to a maximum of 10 years must be granted for military service.
	Required increases for all teachers	Achieved (SB 350). Provides guaranteed teacher salary increases of approximately $400 each with those school districts paying less than the state salary schedule receiving larger increases; provides financing of the schedule in the foundation program.
Oklahoma	A state-guaranteed annual base salary for beginning teachers as follows: for the bachelor's degree, not less than $5,000; for the master's degree, not less than $5,400; for the doctor's degree, not less than $5,800; and provisions for 10 annual increments of $150 each for the bachelor's degree, and 15 annual increments of $150 each for the higher degrees	Goal unrealized. SB 114, establishing a salary schedule for beginning teachers as listed in the association's salary goal, with 15 increments of $100 each at all degree levels was referred to the Senate Education Committee, which can reconsider the bill in the 1968 session.
Oregon	Realistic changes in the state minimum-salary law for teachers	Minimum salary for substitute teachers with a bachelor's degree increased from $18 to $22 a day; for the master's degree, from $20 to $24 a day.
Pennsylvania	Improvement in the state minimum-salary schedule as follows: Raise the mandated salary for beginning and experienced teachers by $600 in each of the next two years and by $300 additional in the third year, with similar proportionate increases in administrative salaries Provide, in addition to annual increments, an incentive increment for in-service education of $100 for every 8 credits earned up to 24 credits Recognize the master's degree plus 30 hours with an additional $500 and an earned doctorate with an additional $700 Provide two longevity increases of $300 each	No enactment reported; legislature still in session.

	Association Goals	Enactments
	Provide professional and temporary professional employees of county boards of education with the same state-mandated minimum salaries and increments as are provided to such school district employees	See above.
	Permit school boards to exceed their budgets when this is necessary in order to increase teachers' salaries	See above.
South Carolina	Raise teachers' salaries so as to be on a par with adjacent states	Achieved partially. Appropriations bill provides a $300 across-the-board increase in teachers' salaries, about 7 percent.
	Raise salaries of school bus drivers	Achieved. A 25-percent increase in salaries of school bus drivers provided.
Tennessee	See goal under School Finance for increase in per-pupil expenditures for current operating costs in minimum program which includes funds of teachers' salaries	See School Finance.
	A $400 per-teacher salary increase from state funds for 1967-68 and an additional $100 for 1968-69	Achieved substantially (Ch. 321). Provides an increase of $300 per teacher for 1967-68 and in addition $200 per teacher for 1968-69. State minimum salary for beginning teacher with a degree mandated at $4,650 for first year and $5,000 for second year of the biennium, from state and local funds.
Texas	A $900 base increase in the minimum salary schedule	70 percent of goal realized (SB 16). Provides $60 million in new state and local funds for salary increases averaging $554 per teacher state wide. $630 increase in minimum salaries given bachelor-degree teachers (0 through 10 years of experience) and master degree teachers (0 through 16 years of experience); teachers at top of schedule to receive $396. New minimum-salary schedule for the bachelor's degree is $4,734-$5,904; for the master's degree, $5,040-$6,912.
Utah	Provide $3 million to fund salary differentials for a professional certification program, requiring in part a master's degree or equivalent in approved subjects	No funding provided, but school districts are permitted to use an amount not to exceed $20 of the state basic distribution unit to implement the professional certification program (HB 241).
Washington	An average salary increase of $75 per month during 1967-68 and an additional average increase of $82 per month during 1968-69, with increases to include normally scheduled increments	Achieved partially (Ch. 143, Ex. Sess. 1967). Appropriations bill earmarks $64,413,950 for salary improvements for all district personnel in average amount of 7 percent in 1967-68 and an additional 5 percent in 1968-69, plus social security and retirement costs; expected to provide an average certificated salary increase of $537 in 1967-68 and an additional $410 in 1968-69.

	Association Goals	Enactments
West Virginia	Appropriation to implement Step 3 of Decision '65 for improvement of the state minimum-salary schedule for teachers	Achieved. Sufficient money appropriated to implement the minimum-salary schedule to become effective in 1967-68, on a ten-month basis.
	A new salary program which would extend improvements for two years, including an index for computing principals' salaries	...

TENURE AND CONTRACTS

	Association Goals	Enactments
Arkansas	A state-wide teacher tenure law	...
California	Restoration of tenure and retirement rights to permanent and probationary teachers who were re-assigned to federally funded programs under the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962 and the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964	Achieved (AB 310). Restores tenure and retirement rights to teachers who held membership in the state teachers retirement system at the time they were re-assigned to the federally funded programs; rights made retroactive to 1961. Excludes teachers hired directly into the federal programs.
Colorado	Recodification of teacher tenure law	Achieved (HB 1291). Entitles new law the Teacher Tenure, Employment, and Dismissal Act of 1967. Provides the following: Re-enacts tenure provisions and clarifies period of service for tenure status. Provides tenure to a teacher re-employed for a fourth academic year in the school district and defines academic year as that portion of the school year in which schools are in regular session between September and June. Requires any person performing services as a teacher to hold a valid teaching certificate or forfeit salary claims during the time he performed such services without a valid certificate. Requires school districts to adopt a teachers' salary schedule based on, but not limited to, training, prior experience, and experience in the district, and to place all teachers on the schedule. Provides that teachers' employment contracts shall contain a damage provision allowing the school board to collect up to 1/12 of annual contracted salary if a teacher breaks his contract, unless he gives written notice on or before July 15 that he will not fulfill his contract obligations.
Connecticut	Provide tenure status for teachers employed in state institution schools on the same basis as for regular teachers	Achieved (Public Act 838).
Delaware	Coverage of school nurses under the fair dismissal law	Achieved (SB 166).

	Association Goals	Enactments
Florida	Eliminate use of National Teacher Examination for purpose of certification and continuing contract	Achieved (SB 499).
	Strengthen the continuing contract law by changing criteria for retention of teachers when schools are consolidated	...
	...	School boards permitted to issue continuing contracts after two years of employment to teacher who held such contract in another Florida county (CS/SB 434).
Georgia	A teacher tenure law	...
Hawaii	Provide for an annual contract for education officers with provision for notification by April 15 for nonrenewal; provide that demotion and dismissal be only for causes listed in Sec. 38-5.2, and include right of hearing to such employees	...
	Provide for severance pay equal to unpaid balance of annual salary or 25 percent of the salary upon termination during the probationary period	...
	...	Board of education is authorized to employ a hearing officer to conduct hearings on teacher demotion, suspension, dismissal, or contract termination and to make findings and recommendations to the board for appropriate action. Previously, only the board could hold such hearings (Act 174).
Idaho	When school districts must reduce staff or eliminate services, provide continuing contract teachers with an honorable discharge statement and with seniority rights if they are qualified for a position of a noncontinuing contract teacher	...
	Defeat attempt to increase the probationary period for beginning teachers prior to continuing contract status from two to five years	Achieved.
Illinois	Include teachers in board of director districts under the tenure law	Achieved (HB 1128). Makes tenure law for public-school teachers state-wide.
	Statutory tenure for teachers in higher education institutions	...
	Tenure for all full-time certificated personnel working under joint agreements between boards of education	Achieved (SB 23).
	Replace school-board hearing with a hearing before a disinterested hearing officer	Goal unrealized. Measure vetoed by the governor.

	Association Goals	Enactments
Indiana	Employment and dismissal practices in harmony with high ethical and professional principles	...
Iowa	Improve the continuing contract law by requiring the local school board, at the teacher's request, to provide written reasons for considering termination of a contract at the end of the school year	Achieved (HF 67).
Kansas	...	Unified school district boards authorized to appoint superintendent for one, two, or three years (SB 106).
Louisiana	Prevent legislative action that would adversely affect the present teacher tenure law	Achieved. No adverse legislation passed.
Michigan	Revise teacher tenure law to include administrators (other than superintendents and assistant superintendents) community college teachers, and teachers involved in school district reorganization	Achieved partially (HB 2544). Provides that a teacher with tenure who becomes an employee of another school board because of annexation, consolidation, or other form of reorganization shall be placed on continuing tenure within 30 days unless the board by a two-thirds vote places the teacher on not more than one year of probation.
	Add a requirement to the tenure law that any teacher being considered for dismissal be supplied a written statement of his rights	Achieved (HB 2544).
	To block undesirable amendments to the tenure law	Achieved. No undesirable amendments enacted.
Minnesota	Complete revision of the teacher tenure law to provide the following: Termination for cause only, with cause to be spelled out (as against requirement under present law that only reasons be furnished); include a proviso that the teacher be given written notice of deficiencies and reasonable opportunity for correction Detailed hearing procedures, with requirement of signed charges against the teacher and a public or private hearing at the teacher's discretion Expunge charges from teacher's file if decision of school board or court is favorable to teacher Provision for suspension for medical reasons with full reinstatement if recovery is within one year. Full payment of sick leave. Require medical evidence at school board's expense and make physician's report available to teacher	Achieved (SF 390). Essential provisions of new teacher tenure law are: Dismissal may be for cause only. A teacher's contract may be terminated only after he fails to correct specific deficiencies within a reasonable time after they have been brought to his attention in writing. Spells out procedures for notice and hearing for dismissal action against a teacher; all decisions must be based on competent and substantial evidence in the record. Requires removal of all reference to proceedings from teacher's file if decision is favorable to the teacher. Provides for judicial review and for payment of salary withheld from the teacher during dismissal proceedings. Provides up to one year of leave of absence for health reasons. Mandates that school boards shall determine on or before April 1 the length of the next school year.
Missouri	A professional employment practices (tenure) act to replace the spring	...

	Association Goals	Enactments
	notification type continuing contract law	
Montana	Prevent passage of legislation that would adversely affect the present tenure law	Achieved. No detrimental legislation enacted.
Nebraska	To extend tenure to Class III school districts (towns with over 1,000 population)	...
Nevada	A professional practices act emphasizing fair dismissal procedures, right of a hearing for teachers, and a professional review upon request in case of dismissal or failure to re-employ a teacher	Achieved (Ch. 349). Makes major revision of school code on personnel matters, effective September 1, 1968. The act provides the following: Sets out the reasons for which a teacher may be dismissed or not re-employed, and provides for suspension in emergencies. Creates a 42-member Professional Review Committee of persons actively engaged in teaching or related administrative or supervisory services. Panels of five members are to be drawn from this committee upon request of the teacher who has received notice from the local school superintendent of his proposed recommendation for dismissal or non-re-employment. The teacher has right to a hearing before the review panel, at which both the teacher and the superintendent may appear with counsel and call witnesses. If after the panel investigates and reports its findings, the superintendent does not withdraw the charges against the teacher and recommends to the local school board to take action, the board must give the teacher written notice and grant him a hearing on request. Procedures provide for representation by counsel, and testimony under oath. The decision of the local board must be based on the evidence.
New Jersey	Require transfer of teacher tenure, seniority, pension, and leave rights when a school district discontinues one or more grades and sends students to another district	Achieved (Ch. 31).
	Require a board of education to pay full salary to any suspended employee until determination of the charge against him	...
	Require a school board to notify a certificated nontenure employee by April 1 of its intention not to offer him a contract for the next year	...
	Grant tenure to school janitors and maintenance personnel after three consecutive years of service	...

	Association Goals	Enactments
North Carolina	Enactment of a continuing law	Achieved (SB 3). Restores continuing contract law for teachers and principals in the public schools; provides that the contract of employment shall continue from year to year unless the employee receives written termination prior to the close of the school year.
	...	School boards permitted to elect superintendents for two- or four-year term.
North Dakota	A fair dismissal amendment to the continuing contract law to provide for equitable and orderly procedures in case of nonrenewal of contracts, including a hearing at the teacher's request	Achieved (SB 94). Provides that a teacher be notified in writing at least 10 days before discharge or final date to renew contract that he has right to request a hearing before the school board prior to final decision; entitles teacher to reasons for contemplated discharge or refusal to renew his teaching contract.
Oklahoma	Enact procedures to be followed in case of nonrenewal of a teacher's contract, which shall include written statement of the cause of failure to renew the contract of a teacher who has served three years, right of a hearing before the local school board, and right of the teacher to appeal to the state board of education	Achieved partially (SB 338). Provides that a local board decision not to renew the contract of a teacher who has served three years shall not be effective unless the teacher receives a written statement of the cause of such action and has an opportunity for a hearing before the board for reconsideration of its action. Teacher has further right to appeal and hearing before the Professional Practices Commission, which, upon review of the facts, is to make and send its recommendations to the state board of education. Upon request, the teacher is entitled to a hearing before the state board of education. The decision of the state board, either confirming the action of the local board or finding that the dismissal of the teacher was without cause or without fault on his part, is final. However, the finding for the teacher does not reinstate his contract.
Oregon	Extend the 1965 teacher tenure law to all teachers in the state	Teacher tenure law not extended to all teachers, but three-year contract law amended so that grounds for dismissal of teachers thereunder are consistent with grounds for dismissal provided in the 1965 teacher tenure law.
South Dakota	Amendment to the continuing contract law to provide for a statement of reasons and a hearing on the teacher's request in the event of non-re-employment	...
Tennessee	Extend tenure to staff members in the special schools operated by the State Board of Education	Achieved (Ch. 210). State Board of Education authorized and directed to establish a system of tenure for teachers in schools and institutions under its jurisdiction by January 1, 1968.
	Increase requirements of nondegree teachers for retention of limited tenure	Achieved (Ch. 195).

	Association Goals	Enactments
	status from 12 to 18 quarter hours of credit within each three-year period	
Texas	A continuing contract law	Achieved (HB 166). New law authorizes probationary contracts to teachers for the first three years of employment in a district, followed by a continuing contract without annual re-election by the school board; spells out specific reasons for discharge and detailed procedures for hearings and appeal. Provides that teachers who plan not to return to school by September 1 must notify the school board by August 1. Failure to give such notice will cause a one-year suspension of teaching certificate.
Washington	Housekeeping amendments to existing continuing contract law	...
Wisconsin	Tenure for teachers outside Milwaukee and Milwaukee County	No enactment reported; legislature in recess to October 17, 1967.
	Fair dismissal notice provision	See above.
Wyoming	A teachers' employment act providing legal protection for teachers	Achieved (Act 147). Enacts a continuing contract law which gives continuing status to teachers with three consecutive years in the same school district; for contract termination after a teacher receives continuing contract status, school district must give teacher written notice and reasons before March 15.

CERTIFICATION

	Association Goals	Enactments
Connecticut	Statutory authority for official representatives of the profession as a whole to participate in the development and establishment of professional standards for licensure and admission to teaching in the state	Achieved (Public Act 560). Establishes a 12-member State Teacher Certification Advisory Board, nine members of which must be full-time practicing members of the teaching profession (four classroom teachers at elementary or secondary level, three members in administrative or supervisory capacity, and two persons on faculties of higher education institutions working in teacher preparation). Terms are staggered, with four members to be appointed each year by the governor from nominations submitted by any organization having an interest in the preparation and employment of teachers. Functions of the board shall be to advise the state board of education and the state department of education with respect to establishment of professional standards and policies pertaining to teacher certification and procedures for issuance and revocation of certifications.

	Association Goals	Enactments
Florida	See Tenure and Contracts and Miscellaneous Legislation Affecting Teachers	
Missouri	To provide, beginning September 1, 1970, that teaching certificates valid for life shall be issued only on a master's degree or approved program of 32 graduate hours	...
Nebraska	See Miscellaneous Legislation Affecting Teachers	
	...	A teacher who fails to fulfill the term of his employment contract unless released therefrom by mutual consent, shall, upon complaint filed by the employing school board with the state board of education, have his certificate suspended for a period of one year to five years (SB 485).
Wyoming	...	Power to revoke teachers' certificates placed in state board of education after a hearing rather than in the state superintendent (Act 28).

LEAVES OF ABSENCE

	Association Goals	Enactments
Connecticut	Increase the accumulated sick leave days from 90 to 120	Achieved (Public Act 247).
Delaware	Liberalized sick leave provisions for teachers	Achieved (HB 86). Adds new provision allowing three calendar days of leave per year for personal reasons to be charged against sick leave; additional days may be granted when warranted.
District of Columbia	Passage of HR 5709, introduced at the request of the association, to liberalize the District of Columbia Teachers Leave Act	HR 5709 passed the House of Representatives and is pending in the Senate. Congress still in session.
Florida	...	County school board permitted to grant professional leave with partial compensation after a person has served three years. Under prior law partial compensation permitted only to persons who served seven years.
	...	Removal of limitation that no more than 80 days of accumulated sick leave may be used in one year.
Hawaii	Extend the leave allowed to teachers during the probationary period from two years to three years	Achieved (Act 162). Allows teachers to extend leaves during probation from the present maximum of two years to three years for regular and special leave, and up to five years for military service.
	Allow employees eligible for sabbatical leave the choice of full pay for one	...

	Association Goals	Enactments
	semester or one-half pay for a full year of sabbatical leave	
	Provide leaves for teachers and educational officers, and to University of Hawaii personnel to serve in appointive public positions without loss of increment, tenure, and other rights	...
Illinois	Mandatory personal leave of two days per year	...
Indiana	Sabbatical leave with compensation	...
Iowa	Improvement in the minimum sick leave law	Achieved (SF 33). Raises the mandated minimum sick leave with pay from five days to 10 days in the first year of employment, with an additional day per year for each year thereafter to a maximum of 15 days; raises the amount of accumulated unused sick leave from 35 days to 90 days.
Kansas	Permissive authority to school boards to use funds under their control to grant sabbatical leaves, personal leaves, and other fringe benefits	...
Louisiana	Prevent legislative action that would adversely affect sick, sabbatical, maternity, and military leave	Achieved. No adverse legislation enacted.
Maine	To increase the mandated sick leave accumulation	Achieved. Number of accumulated unused sick leave days increased from 30 days to 90 days.
Michigan	Amend the sabbatical leave law to provide leaves during the seventh instead of the eighth year	...
Nevada	Permissive legislation to allow school districts to grant sabbatical leaves	...
New Jersey	See Tenure and Contracts	
	State mandated sabbatical leave for certificated employees for one year at not less than one-half salary, or for one-half year at full salary	...
	Provide leave with pay up to one year in cases of injuries or illness arising from employment	Achieved (Ch. 168).
	Amend sick leave law to permit transfer of unused accumulated sick leave to another school district in the state	Achieved (Ch. 177).
New Mexico	Enactment of sabbatical leave legislation	...
New York	Extend exchange teaching program to include schools in the United States	Achieved (Ch. 446). Extends provisions authorizing leaves of absence for teaching in foreign countries to include teaching in any school district within

	Association Goals	Enactments
		the state or in other states or territories of the United States.
North Dakota	To increase the minimum accumulation of sick leave a school district must provide from 20 days to 30 days	Achieved (HB 584).
Oklahoma	State financing of a teacher's sick leave program	...
Pennsylvania	Provide that professional and temporary professional employees may be absent from school for personal business three days each year without loss of salary	No enactment reported; legislature still in session.
	Amend sick leave law to provide for the use of total accumulated days of sick leave in any one year and to permit the transfer of 30 days of accumulated leave when employee moves from one school district to another	See above.
Tennessee	Increase state reimbursement for substitute teachers who substitute for regular teachers on sick leave from $3 to $5 per day	Achieved (Ch. 321).
	Allow teachers to accumulate sick leave days at the present rate of one day for each month of service	Achieved partially (Ch. 396). Raises maximum accumulated sick leave from 40 days to 60 days.
Texas	To provide for five days' minimum sick leave per teacher, cumulative to 30 days, transferable within the state and financed under the minimum foundation program	Goal unrealized. SB 71 passed the legislature, but was vetoed by the governor.
Vermont	Legislation authorizing school boards to grant sabbatical leave to teachers	Bill pending; legislature in recess.
Washington	Liberalize leaves of absence laws	Achieved (Ch. 12). Requires school boards to adopt written policies for granting leaves for various purposes, including emergency leaves; extends provision for transfer of accumulated leave from one school district to another to include transfer of leave from the office of state school superintendent, and offices of county and intermediate district superintendents,and boards of education.
West Virginia	Improved sick leave provisions	...

PROFESSIONAL NEGOTIATION AND RELATED LEGISLATION

	Association Goals	Enactments
California	To defeat all amendments to the Winston Act 1965 (professional negotiation for certificated school employees) and all	Achieved. All proposed bills were defeated.

	Association Goals	Enactments
	proposed collective bargaining legislation for school employees	
Colorado	A professional negotiation act	...
Connecticut	Prevent any dilution or weakening of the 1965 teacher-board negotiation act	Achieved. No detrimental amendments passed. Changes enacted strengthen teacher-board negotiation act by spelling out provisions for representation designation without election, by prohibiting summer elections, and by specifying the duty to negotiate regarding conditions of employment "about which either party wishes to negotiate" (Public Act 752).
Delaware	Passage of a law mandating that a local school board must negotiate with a local teachers association	...
Florida	A professional negotiation act to guarantee, at the request of the local professional association, a set of written procedures adopted by the association and school board which provides method to negotiate, through professional channels on matters of mutual concern, to reach agreement, and to establish educational channels for mediation and appeal in the event of impasse	...
Idaho	Legislation requiring professional negotiation agreements in all school districts	...
Illinois	Professional negotiation legislation providing orderly procedures for establishment of mutually satisfactory agreements between staff, superintendent, and school board with provisions for settlement of differences through educational channels	...
Indiana	A professional negotiation law with these provisions: Recognition of a sole negotiation unit Inclusion of all licensed personnel, except superintendents and assistant superintendents, in the negotiating unit with principals and supervisors included unless excluded locally Mediation by an impartial mediator selected by a state agency under the governor's direction and appointment A citizens' committee as a last resort if mediation fails School-board decision final	...
Iowa	Enactment of a professional negotiation law	...
Kansas	To oppose placing school districts under labor law	Achieved. Association successfully kept measure bottled in House Labor Committee.

	Association Goals	Enactments
Maryland	Legislation to establish professional negotiation for teachers based on membership enrollment in "teacher associations" every odd-numbered year.	...
Massachusetts	Passage of legislation clarifying provisions of the 1965 collective bargaining law for municipal employees, including school personnel	Achieved (Ch. 514). Provides that in a superintendency union, the school committees may be represented by a common representative or representatives designated by them. Similarly, the employees may be represented by a common representative or representatives designated by them. Also adds a provision that no collective bargaining agreement shall exceed a term of three years.
	Defeat of a bill which would have eliminated "conditions of employment" as subject of bargaining between teachers and school boards	Achieved. No bill limiting collective bargaining was enacted.
Michigan	Maintain status quo under the present public employees' negotiations act in order to gain greater experience thereunder	Achieved. Successfully defeated 13 attempts to amend the public employees' negotiations act.
Minnesota	A professional negotiation law as contained in HF 750 to provide for solution of educational problems through established educational channels	Achieved (HF 750). Provides teachers (all certificated school personnel, except school superintendents) with organization and negotiation rights. Includes these provisions: Recognizes teaching as a profession. Provides for teacher participation in discussions leading to formulation and implementation of public education policies affecting conditions of their employment and the practice of their profession. Promotes cooperation between school boards and representatives of teachers. Guarantees individual teachers the right to communicate directly with the school board. Where there is only one teacher organization in a school system, the school board is required to grant it recognition upon request of the teachers. Where there is more than one such organization, recognition shall be given to a 5-member teacher council, with each organization to be represented proportionately according to its membership figures. Each organization has the right to adopt its own procedures for the selection of its council members. Requires school boards to implement the act by adopting procedures, including provisions for determining verified membership figures.

	Association Goals	Enactments
		Requires school boards to meet and confer at reasonable times with the recognized teacher organization or the teachers' council on all economic aspects relating to terms of employment, as well as on educational and professional policies, relationships, grievance procedures, and other matters. Agreement reached on economic aspects shall be implemented by the school board by means of a resolution in official minutes. On other matters of concern, the parties shall meet and confer so as to afford reasonable opportunity for an expression of views and exchange of information. Provides for establishment of a three-member panel to assist in settlement of disputes on economic aspects of employment in event of impasse, if teachers make their request before March 1.
Missouri	Enactment of legislation providing for teacher-school board negotiation	...
Nebraska	Enactment of a professional negotiation act	Achieved (HB 485). Enacts Nebraska Teachers' Professional Negotiations Act, with the following provisions: Grants certified school employees in Classes III, IV, and V school districts the right to form, join, and participate in activities of organizations of their own choosing for the purpose of representation of all matters in their professional and employment relations with the school district. An individual employee has the right not to join an organization, as well as the right to represent himself individually. Organizations of certificated school employees given the right to represent their members before the school employer on matters of employee relations. No school board is required to meet or confer with the organizational representatives unless a majority of the school-board members determine to recognize the organization. Any recognition given remains in effect one year. Where more than one organization asks recognition, the board may recognize the organization that has for the two preceding years enrolled as members a majority of the certificated school employees in the school district, as certified by a membership list filed with the school superintendent before January 1 of each year.

	Association Goals	Enactments
		The representative organization shall submit a written request to meet and confer with the board and specify the areas to be discussed. The board has 30 days to respond on whether it accepts or rejects the request in whole or in part. If it accepts, good faith negotiation is required, with matters mutually agreed upon reduced to writing and signed by the parties. In event of impasse on any matters, the dispute shall be submitted to a fact-finding board of three members, each side selecting one, and the two appointed naming the third member. Recommendations of the fact-finding board are not binding on the school district. A school board which decides to meet and confer with organizational representatives shall adopt rules and regulations for the administration of such negotiations.
New Hampshire	Oppose passage of HB 711, authorizing school boards to recognize unions for collective bargaining purposes	Achieved. HB 711 not enacted; bill was referred to the Legislative Council for study before the 1969 session.
New Jersey	A professional negotiation law requiring school boards to negotiate with majority organizations and to include following provisions: disputes resolved by (a) mediator and (b) ad hoc board of review; individual grievance procedures may include arbitration; administration of law by three-member commission; elections limited to situations where each of two or more organizations have 30 percent of eligible employees enrolled; negotiation unit may be all employees or by subdivision designated by majority of employees in subdivision, provided, however, that all classroom teachers must be in a single unit	No professional negotiation law enacted, but a grievance procedure study commission was established; commission recommendations are to be made to the legislature in November 1967 (Ch. 8).
New Mexico	Enactment of a professional negotiation law	...
New York	Grant teachers the right to be represented by organization of their own choosing in collective negotiations with school authorities concerning terms and conditions of employment and other matters affecting the professional practice of teaching; establish procedures for implementing negotiations and for resolution of impasse, to be based upon the written agreement negotiated between the organization and the school authorities; establish state educational mediation board to assist in resolving impasses which cannot be settled at the local level.	Achieved (Ch. 392). Repeals the 1947 Condon-Wadlin anti-strike law and enacts Public Employees' Fair Employment Act, which includes these provisions: Grants public employees, including teachers in the public schools, colleges, and universities, the right to organize and join organizations of their own choosing and to be represented by an employee organization for the purpose of collectively negotiating with public employers on the terms and conditions of their employment and the administration of grievances arising thereunder.

Association Goals	Enactments
	Grants the recognized or certified employee organization the right to represent employees in negotiations, and the settlement of grievances to payroll dues deduction on authorization by individual employees, and to unchallenged representation from one to three years.
	Requires public employers, including school boards, to negotiate collectively and to enter into written agreements with recognized or certified employee organization.
	In event of contest between competing organizations, provides that determination of representation group shall be on basis of verified membership, dues deduction authorization, or, if necessary, an election.
	Allows local procedures to be established to determine employee organization representation status and to resolve representation disputes; authorizes adoption of local procedures to resolve impasses in the course of negotiations by written agreement between the public employer and the recognized employee organization. In the absence or failure of local procedures, mediation and fact-finding are available through the Public Employees Relations Board.
	Creates an independent Public Employees Relations Board in the Department of Civil Service to administer the law. Powers and functions of the board, among others, are: to establish procedures for resolving representation disputes and to resolve such disputes at the request of the public employer and employee groups in the absence of local procedures; to establish panels of persons to serve as mediators or fact-finders; to appoint mediators to assist in the voluntary resolution of impasses arising in the course of collective negotiations, and if impasse continues, to appoint fact-finders; to make public recommendations for resolving local negotiation disputes; to make studies and analyses of, and act as a clearinghouse for information relating to conditions of public employment in the state; to conduct studies or problems relating to representation and negotiation and to make recommendations for legislation.
	Prohibits strikes by public employees and public employee organizations and

	Association Goals	Enactments
		provides for remedies for violation, including injunctions and fines.
Ohio	Passage of the association-sponsored professional negotiation bill	SB 30, to secure professional negotiation rights still pending; legislature in recess to January 1968.
Oklahoma	A law recognizing the right of professional organizations to represent school employees in their relations with school districts	...
Pennsylvania	Grant groups of professional and temporary professional employees the right to meet and discuss with school boards any matter involving terms, conditions, compensation, or the rights, privileges, or obligations of employment, or any other matter of mutual concern; grant school boards the right to enter into written agreements with employee organizations to establish such policies and to determine representation of group by a verified list of membership	No enactment reported; legislature still in session.
	Amend state constitution to give the legislature authority to enact laws which will vest final authority for settlement of differences between professional employees and school boards in an appropriate mediation board, panel, or commission	See above.
Texas	A professional consultation law	Achieved (SB 72). Permits local school boards and administrators to consult with teachers concerning educational policies and conditions of employment; provides that school boards may adopt reasonable rules, regulations, and agreements to provide for such consultation.
Utah	Defeat HB 64, which would make it unlawful for teachers to refuse to attend class on regularly scheduled school days without consent of school board	Achieved. HB 64 defeated.
	Defeat of amendment to HB 241 eliminating school administrators from local association membership	Achieved. Amendment to HB 241 defeated.
Washington	...	Law providing for collective bargaining by public employees, including noncertificated school employees through organizations of their own choosing; provides for the holding of elections when necessary to determine the bargaining representative; prohibits strikes (Ch. 108, Ex. Sess.). (Note: Certificated school personnel are covered under a professional negotiation law enacted in 1965.)

RETIREMENT AND SOCIAL SECURITY

	Association Goals	Enactments
Alaska	Another open period during which teachers may choose participation in the survivor benefit program	Achieved (SB 18).
Arizona	Increase in prior-service credit pensions and improvement in retirement benefits by increasing employer and employee contributions to the retirement fund from 3-1/2 percent to 5 percent	Achieved. Legislation increasing contribution rates will improve future retirement benefits by 42 percent. Represents association's greatest breakthrough in retirement improvement legislation.
Arkansas	An increase in minimum benefits from $33 to $40 per year of credited service for teachers who retired prior to July 1, 1965	Achieved (Act 637).
	An increase in the state's contribution to the retirement system which is adequate to finance the cost of the increase in the minimum benefits	Achieved (Act 637).
	Removal of the maximum salary of $6,000 on which members contribute toward retirement and on which retirement benefits are based	Limit not removed, but maximum salary on which contributions are made by members and on which benefits are computed was raised from $6,000 to $6,600 (Act 637).
	Provide that a member's annuity would begin the first of the month following the date of application for retirement	Achieved (Act 637).
	An option whereby a member with 30 years of service may retire before age 60 with an annuity reduction of 5/12 of 1 percent for each month he is under age 60 at time of retirement	Achieved (Act 637).
	Allow retirants to do enough substitute teaching to earn up to 25 percent of the average teacher salary in the state for the preceding year	Achieved (Act 637).
	Reduce the number of days required for a year of credited service from 90 to 85	Achieved (Act 637).
		See Higher Education.
California	_See_ Tenure and Contracts	
	Cost-of-living increases for retired teachers ranging from 2 percent to 23 percent of the allowance, according to date of retirement	Achieved (AB 98). Provides monthly percentage increases on the first $300 of the monthly retirement allowance to retired teachers or survivor-beneficiaries. Increases range from 2 percent for those who retired in the year ending July 1, 1965, to 23 percent to those who retired

	Association Goals	Enactments
		on or before July 1, 1956. Appropriates $9,600,000 to cover the cost of these increases for the first year. No increases provided for members who retired on or after July 1, 1965.
	A 10-percent increase in survivor benefit allowance	AB 1278 passed by legislature but vetoed by the governor.
	Increase the burial allowance from $400 to $600	...
Colorado	Increase teacher emeritus entitlement	Achieved (HB 1211). Teacher emeritus benefits increased by $25 per month, from $125 to $150 per month maximum.
	Improve state retirement program	...
Connecticut	Increase the retirement allowance benefit formula to provide a straight 2 percent of salary for each year of teaching	Achieved (Public Act 519). Increases the retirement allowance formula from 1 percent to 2 percent of salary for each year of additional teaching beyond 20 years and raises the maximum benefit from 70 percent to 75 percent of final average salary.
	Provide for early retirement after 25 years of service	Achieved (Public Act 629). Reduces service requirement for early retirement from 30 years to 25 years.
	Base the retirement allowance on the best three years of salary	Achieved (Public Act 635). Changes definition of final average salary from five highest years during the last 10 years of service to the three highest years of service preceding retirement.
	Establish vested rights after 10 years of Connecticut service	Achieved (Public Act 724). Adds new provision providing for vested rights to a member with 10 years of creditable service in the state.
	Permit the purchase of credit in the state retirement system for persons who served in public-school teaching	Achieved (Public Act 648). Permits members in the state retirement system to purchase credit for service in public-school teaching in Connecticut, at 5 percent of salaries received for such service with interest.
	Enabling act for Medicare when such benefits are extended by federal law to teachers in Connecticut, a non-social security state	Achieved (Public Act 615).
	Support legislation for cost-of-living adjustment for retired teachers	Achieved (Public Act 591). Provides a cost-of-living adjustment for teachers already retired, effective July 1, 1967; percentage increases range from 56.4 percent for those retired in 1931 to 2 percent for those retired between 1963 and 1965.
	Support legislation to increase the amount retired teachers may earn without loss of retirement benefits	Achieved (Public Act 824). Increases the maximum amount retired teachers may earn in substitute or temporary teaching from $2,400 to $3,600 per year.

	Association Goals	Enactments
	Establish right of teachers employed by Commission for Higher Education or any constituent units to join the state teachers retirement system	Achieved (HB 3170).
	Oppose legislation for mandatory retirement at age 65	Achieved. Bill defeated.
Delaware	Permit those persons who wished to retire but could not take advantage of the partial contributory pension system to receive interest on their contributions	...
District of Columbia	Passage of HR 12505, introduced at the request of the association, to provide full annuity with 30 years of service	HR 12505 passed the House of Representatives and is pending in the Senate. Congress still in session.
Florida	Increase the minimum monthly payment for retired teachers over age 65 from $4 to $6 per month per year of service	...
	Eliminate the social security offset as it applies to the minimum payment for retired teachers	...
	...	Retirement payments increased for certain state and county employees and teachers who retired prior to January 1, 1966, based on a formula geared to the increases realized by persons under social security (HB 961).
Georgia	Reduce normal retirement age from 63 to 62	...
	Require continuation of member contributions beyond age 65 and 40 years of service	Achieved. Provision that member contributions toward retirement cease at age 65 with 40 years of service eliminated.
	A retired teacher on the Retirement Board of Trustees	...
Hawaii	Compute final average salary on basis of highest three years instead of highest five years of employment	...
	Allow teachers, educational officers, program specialists, and University of Hawaii personnel to participate in purchase of tax-sheltered annuities	Achieved (Act 40). Enables public-school personnel and University of Hawaii personnel to purchase tax-sheltered annuities under procedures to be adopted by the Board of Education and the Board of Regents.
	Permit veterans to purchase up to four years' retirement credit for military service rendered prior to becoming state employees	...
	Increase the automatic post-retirement benefits from the present 1-1/2 percent to 3 percent	...
	Provide increased benefits for death while in service from present 50 percent	Beneficiary of a member of the retirement system who dies in service after one year

	Association Goals	Enactments
	to up to 100 percent of annual salary for employees with less than 20 years of service and graduated up to 200 percent for those with 40 or more years of service	of creditable service shall receive a sum which together with accumulated contributions is not less than a full year's salary (Act 247).
	...	Retired employees may have organization dues and insurance premiums deducted from their retirement allowances (Act 219).
Idaho	Merger of noncompulsory teacher retirement system with the public employees retirement system, a compulsory system with better benefits	Achieved (HB 144). Provides for transfer of all funds, assets, liabilities, duties, obligations, and rights of trustees and members of teachers' system to employees system on July 1, 1967. Accumulated teacher-member contributions paid into teachers' system to be returned prior to January 1, 1968. Under merger provisions, benefits to teachers under the employees' system shall never be less than the benefits they would have received from the teachers' system.
		See School Finance for appropriations to finance merger.
	...	Effective July 1, 1967, increases provided in service retirement allowances payable by teachers' retirement system to members who retired prior to January 1, 1958; these retirees to receive a monthly amount at least equal to the product of years of credited service times $4.00; disability allowance increased to an amount equal to 90 percent of this product (HB 379).
Illinois	Increased state appropriation for teachers' retirement system to $114,800,000 as recommended by the system actuary to provide adequate financing	Achieved partially. $83,000,000 appropriated for the 1967-1969 biennium for the state teachers' retirement system (HB 1798). However, a bill (SB 1694) to provide an additional $32,430,000 to help reduce the unfunded liability of the system was passed by the legislature but vetoed by the governor.
	Increased allowances for retired teachers	SB 982 and 983 were passed by the legislature but vetoed by the governor.
Indiana	Adequate state appropriations for the state teachers' retirement system	Achieved (Ch. 298). $71,000,000 appropriated for the state teachers' retirement fund, an increase of $44,000,000.
	Further extension of benefits to both active and retired teachers	Retired teachers age 77 and over who are not receiving social security benefits to receive $5 more per month in benefits from the state retirement system (Ch. 340).
	A completely independent retirement system	...
	More equitable sharing of interest earned	...
	Full recognition of military service	...

	Association Goals	Enactments
Iowa	Improvement in the Iowa Public Employees Retirement System by removing the $4,800 salary ceiling on contributions toward retirement; adopting a formula-type benefit; increasing the benefits under the old retirement program; and appropriating $500,000 per year to fund these increases	Achieved with exception of removal of salary ceiling (SF 677). Provides as follows: Salary ceiling raised to $7,000 beginning January 1, 1968. $1,000,000 appropriated for biennium from state general fund to fund actuarial liabilities from abolished system. Money purchase plan replaced by benefit formula for normal retirement at age 65 with 5 years of service: 1-1/4 percent of average annual covered salary times years of membership service, plus a prior-service pension. Same formula applies for early retirement but with a reduction of 5/10 of 1 percent for each month early retirement preceded normal retirement date. Earnings limits of retired members without affecting benefits raised from $1,200 per year to $1,800.
	Permissive legislation to invest retirement funds in common stock	Achieved (SF 650).
Kansas	Savings annuity improvements by allowing school employee to increase his contributions beyond the present limit of 4 percent of salary up to $5,000, with state to match this optional contribution	...
	To provide survivor benefit for school employee who dies after age 60 but before retirement that would pay spouse a service annuity that would have been payable had the employee retired the previous day and chosen the joint-survivor option	...
	Permanent disability benefits after 10 years (now 15 years) of school service by paying service annuity accumulated to date with actuarial reduction as of age 65	Provision that permanent disability benefits after 15 years of service and before age 60 are to be computed as of age 60; benefit also applies to a teacher who becomes disabled after leaving Kansas and teaches elsewhere (SB 102).
	Funding of service annuity of all school employees who are employed after January 1, 1968	Provision for actuarial study to determine the cost and most feasible method of funding service annuity over a 40-year period (SB 102).
	...	Kansas City unified school district to assume responsibilities for the Kansas City retirement system started in district now disorganized (SB 75).
	...	Reduction in benefits of retired teachers under Kansas City retirement system not to exceed $125 a month for social security benefits received instead of

	Association Goals	Enactments
		reduction of one-half of social security benefits as previously (SB 76).
	...	School districts under tenure act shall retire teachers at the end of the school year in which they attain age 65, but upon unanimous consent of board each year, employment may be continued on a year-to-year basis (SB 276).
Louisiana	Appropriation of funds for continued maintenance and operation of retirement systems affecting all teachers on a sound actuarial accrual-reserve basis	Achieved (Act 8). *See* School Finance.
	To improve the benefits provided by the state teachers retirement system and the Orleans Parish teachers retirement system to a level at least commensurate with the formula benefits provided by the state employees retirement system	Goal unrealized. Bill that would have removed a limitation on years of service creditable at retirement was vetoed by the governor.
Maine	Complete revision of the control set-up of the retirement system, particularly to provide flexibility in investments	Achieved. Reorganization of system provided for.
	To increase retirement allowances by raising the benefit formula from 1/70 to 1/60 of the best five years for each year of credit	...
Maryland	Increase in minimum benefit on ordinary disability retirement from 25 percent to 35-5/7 percent	...
	Remove age 60 limitation on accidental disability, to enable a teacher injured after age 60 to receive two-thirds of his average final salary plus his contributions to retirement fund instead of his regular retirement allowance	Goal unrealized. Bill passed by legislature but vetoed by governor.
	Increase supplemental payments to retired teachers to establish a floor of $2,000 for a retiree with at least 25 years of service	Achieved.
	...	Teachers who have had service in a private school in an area where a public school was abandoned because children were admitted free to a private school are permitted to purchase credit in the state retirement system (SB 247).
Massachusetts	Legislation authorizing the purchase of group annuities for employees of the state department of education and of public education institutions in the state	H 2736 pending; legislature still in session.
Michigan	A 14-percent increase in state contributions to the teacher retirement fund	Achieved partially (SB 72). Provides an 11-percent increase in state contribution to the teacher retirement fund. (*Note*: Assurances received from the House

	Association Goals	Enactments
		Retirement Committee that the teacher retirement fund will be studied along with other retirement systems.)
	Require the public-school retirement boards to send each school employee an annual statement showing his annual and accumulated contributions	...
	Permit retirees age 62 and older to teach in the public schools of other states without loss of Michigan benefits	...
	Provide post-retirement cost-of-living increases on an index system	...
	Permit a teacher to receive credit as out-of-system service for military service performed while away from another state	...
	Clarification of procedures for filing applications for disability for persons mentally incompetent	...
Minnesota	Removal of $7,200 salary limit for retirement contribution purposes	Achieved (HF 241). Eliminates the $7,200 salary ceiling for retirement contributions and leaves contribution rates unchanged.
	Revise definition of membership in retirement system to restore membership to retired teachers	Achieved (SF 953). Permits retired teachers age 60 or older to restore membership in retirement system upon resumption of teaching. Also permits retired teachers to increase quarterly earnings from $600 to $800 without jeopardizing the retirement annuity and abolishes all earnings limits for those age 72 or older.
	Encourage creation of a permanent retirement study commission	Achieved (SF 252). Creates a permanent commission to study continuously the Minnesota public retirement programs. Other improvements in the retirement system include: Option for joint and survivor annuity for members at age 55 with 20 years of service, or at any age with 30 years of service (SF 97). 1915 annuitants provided $10 more per month (SF 792). A 10-percent increase in coordinated plan (with social security) and a 15-percent increase in basic plan for all annuitants who retired before July 1, 1965; increases to take effect July 1, 1967 (SF 371). Establishment of a Minnesota supplementary retirement fund (HF 1592); authorizes the retirement system to purchase

	Association Goals	Enactments
		and redeem shares of this supplementary fund for the benefit of certain personnel employed by the state college board and the state junior college board (HF 1780). Resolution passed to study a formula benefit plan (HR 1). Extension of deadline for payment of the 1965 buy-back arrears for one year, to July 1, 1968 (HF 17).
	Legislation to shift the cost of retirement from state-wide property taxes to make possible a better retirement program for teachers and simultaneously provide local property tax relief	...
Missouri	Major improvements in the state-wide and city public school retirement systems	Achieved (SB 49). Improves the Public School Retirement System of Missouri as follows: Reduces requirements for normal retirement from age 65 with 5 years of service to age 60 with 5 years of service; also allows retirement regardless of age after 40 years of service. Removes the $12,600 maximum salary ceiling for contributions and retirement benefit purposes, effective in the 1967-68 school year. Raises member and employer contribution rates from 6 percent to 8 percent, starting with 1968-69 school year. Increases service retirement benefits by revising formula factors; improves disability retirement benefits for members disabled prior to age 60 by increasing the minimum guarantee to 50 percent of salary on which contributions were paid for last year of service, but not to exceed the service retirement allowance member would have received at age 65; increases benefit to surviving dependent spouse from $125 per month to $200, to dependent child from $75 per month to $100, and the family limit, including spouse benefit, from $300 per month to $500. Provides for selection of optional retirement benefits. Extends to July 1, 1968, to a member who failed to do so, the right to purchase credit for out-of-state teaching service, or to re-establish prior credit. Allows a retired teacher to serve as a part-time or temporary substitute

	Association Goals	Enactments
		teacher for up to 360 hours (formerly 60 days) in any school year without reduction of benefits. Improvement in St. Louis Teachers Retirement System, including an increase in the maximum compensation for basing contributions and benefits to the maximum salary for a doctor's degree on the teacher's salary schedule, instead of the master's degree as heretofore (SCS for SB 36).
Montana	Removal of $7,000 salary ceiling on retirement contributions and computation of retirement benefits	Achieved (SB 5).
	Reduce required service period for vested rights from 10 years to 5 years	Achieved (SB 49).
	Reduce service requirements for retirement and disability benefits to five years	Achieved (SB 51). Changes requirements for normal retirement to age 60 with five years of service (previously 10 years); reduces service requirement for disability retirement from 10 years to five years.
	Reduce the maximum number of years of out-of-state service credit that may be purchased from 10 years to 5 years	Achieved (SB 52).
	Broadening of investment opportunities for retirement trust funds	Achieved (HB 339). Broadens investment opportunities in FHA and VA insured mortgages and provides for investment in certain corporate bonds, debentures, and notes.
	...	New provision adds interest to return of contributions of deceased active member to his beneficiary or estate (SB 51).
Nebraska	To provide a state retirement system, coupled with social security, that will provide benefits of half salary of the best five years of earnings	Achieved partially (LB 494). Retirement system completely revised by: Adoption of a fixed formula benefit, fully funded. Changing contributions by teachers to 3-1/2 percent on total salary. Doubling contribution by state to $3 per month times years of service. Requiring contributions by school district in an amount to keep the system fully funded. Providing new investment policy, through a primary carrier, for better interest return.
Nevada	Reduction of years of service for full vesting of retirement rights from 25 years to 15 years	Achieved partially (Chs. 153 and 410). Provides for partial vesting after 20 years of service and full vesting at age 55 with 10 years of service.

	Association Goals	Enactments
	...	Contribution rate of employer and employee raised from 5-3/4 percent to 6 percent to sustain the automatic post-retirement increases adopted in 1963 (Ch. 250).
	...	Widow's benefits increased (Ch. 410).
New Hampshire	Support passage of HB 110, as redrafted and strengthened, merging the teacher, state employee, and the police and firemen retirement systems into the New Hampshire Retirement System	Achieved (Ch. 134). Establishes the New Hampshire Retirement System, which provides better retirement benefits and new programs including accidental on-the-job disability and death benefits, and vesting after 15 years of service. Requires all incoming teachers to join the new system; present members of the state teachers' retirement system may elect to remain in the teachers' system or become members of the new system.
New Jersey	Provision for vesting after 15 years of service credit instead of 20 years (1966 goal)	Achieved (Ch. 218, P. L. 1966).
	Automatic increases in retirement allowances to protect all public employees against loss in purchasing power caused by inflation	...
	Increase from $1,800 to $3,000, the annual amount retired teachers may earn as substitutes without loss of pension	...
	Permit purchase of credit for substitute or temporary service of one year or more	...
	Accidental death benefits for a teacher's dependent widower or dependent parents	...
	Permit purchase of service credit for time spent in Peace Corps	...
New Mexico	Increase the benefit formula computation from 1-1/2 percent of first $4,000 of final average salary plus 1 percent of excess for each year of service to 1-1/2 percent of first $6,000 of final average salary plus 1 percent of excess for each year of service	Achieved (Ch. 16).
	Provides a cost-of-living increase to persons already retired	Achieved (Ch. 16). Grants a cost-of-living increase effective July 1, 1967, to all persons retired prior to that date.
	Remove early retirement discount for members with at least 30 years of service who retire on disability	Achieved (Ch. 16). Enables members under age 60 with 30 years of service who become disabled to retire on a full benefit.
	Provide for election of optional retirement benefit to protect survivor	Achieved (Ch. 16). Permits members with 15 or more years of earned service credit in system to elect an optional retirement benefit to protect survivor, to take effect at retirement or death, whichever occurs first. (Formerly option was

	Association Goals	Enactments
		available only at time member became eligible for retirement for age or service.)
	A death benefit of $2,500 when a member dies in active service	...
	...	Members with 35 years or more of service credit may retire prior to age 60 with full benefit (Ch. 16).
New York	Extend all temporary laws on retirement	Achieved by the following enactments: Death benefit provisions extended one year (Ch. 162). Provision on amount a retired teacher may earn in public employment without affecting his retirement benefits extended one year (Ch. 461). Provision for vesting after 10 years of service extended one year (Ch. 229). Provision for payment of up to 4-percent interest on accumulated contributions of members whose accounts regularly earn 3-percent interest (those who joined the system after July 1, 1948) and on members' voluntary deposits made to increase their annuities, extended one year (Chs. 160, 190). One year extension of the 5- and 8-percent take-home-pay plans for state employees and teachers who are members of the state employees retirement system (Ch. 158). (Similar take-home-pay plan for members of the state teachers' retirement system takes effect in 1967-68.)
	Re-open election for early retirement and additional pension plans	Achieved (Chs. 196 and 430). Extends opportunity to elect both the early retirement and additional pension plans to June 30, 1967.
	Establish a noncontributory retirement plan which provides: A fixed pension based on 1/50 of final average salary for each year of service for service, disability, and deferred retirement, with member to be eligible for service retirement at age 55 or after 30 years of service, and for disability and deferred retirement after 10 years of service Increases after retirement based on cost-of-living Optional member contributions to be used for a fixed or variable annuity	...

	Association Goals	Enactments
	Death benefit of one month's salary per year for 36 years, with a minimum of one-half year's salary	
	...	Opportunity for certain teachers to obtain retirement credit for military service during World War II and/or Korean conflict extended to July 1, 1968 (Ch. 40).
	...	Provision that annual convention of the state teachers' retirement system shall be held in Albany during November, at the time and place designated by the retirement board instead of in the same city where state teachers' education association convention meets (Ch. 204).
		See Miscellaneous Legislation Affecting Teachers and Higher Education.
North Carolina	Liberalization of retirement provisions as listed under enactments	Achieved. Following retirement liberalizations enacted: Service requirements for vesting reduced from 15 years to 12 years. In addition to existing provision for early retirement at age 50 with 20 years of membership service, early retirement permitted at any age after 30 years of service. Allows retirement service credit for accumulated unused sick leave at time of retirement. Increases retirement allowance by 25 percent on first $5,600 of average final compensation. Lowers from 5 percent to 4 percent annually the penalty for early retirement. Allows a person to select an early option, provided he has survivors, either at age 55 or on completion of 30 years of service. Allows flexibility to member in selection of a retirement benefit based on actuarial calculations. Increases allowances of retired members ranging from 5 percent to 29 percent, but not less than $10 monthly. Provides a death benefit equal to previous year's salary to a maximum of $15,000. Raises member contribution rate on first $5,600 of salary from 4 percent to 5 percent, but no more than $56 annually on this portion.

	Association Goals	Enactments
		Increases from 5 to 7 the number of years a member may be absent from service before membership ceases.
North Dakota	A 25-percent increase in retirement benefits; a flat rate of assessment with equal matching by the school district instead of present method whereby teachers pay in about $2 for every $1 assessed on the district	...
	...	Coverage in the state teachers' retirement system extended to school business officials and other certified personnel engaged in nonteaching duties (SB 61).
	...	Teachers who again return to teaching in the state given up to three years (previously one year) to make redeposit of withdrawn contributions and to receive credit for previous teaching service (SB 112).
	...	Minimum monthly payments to retired teachers with 25 years of state teaching service who are now age 70 increased to $100 per month (HB 577).
Ohio	To secure Medicare coverage for teachers not covered under the federal Medicare program	Achieved.
	To obtain an escalator clause in the retirement program	...
	To improve benefits for teachers already retired	SB 59 to improve retirement benefits for teachers already retired is pending; legislature in recess to January 1968.
	To increase the benefit formula	...
	To permit full retirement after 30 years of service	...
	To clarify Ohio law on tax-sheltered annuities	Achieved.
Oklahoma	Additional revenue for the Oklahoma Teachers Retirement System so that it will become financially sound	$150,000 appropriated from the general fund to the Oklahoma Teachers Retirement System. (State's share of contribution comes primarily from a dedicated revenue.) (SB 313).
	Provide that in order to receive benefits from the state teachers retirement system, an individual must have been a member for 10 years	Achieved (SB 307). (Provision not retroactive.)
	Provide that member contributions to the retirement system be fixed at 4 percent of annual salary received instead of to a maximum of $7,500	Achieved partially (SB 311). Maximum salary limit for contributions toward retirement raised to $12,000.

	Association Goals	Enactments
	Provide that a member who may retire on the basis of 30 years or more of teaching service and who is under age 62 shall receive a monthly benefit which is the actuarial equivalent of the amount that would be received at age 62	Achieved (SB 309).
	Allow a person actively engaged in teaching who has been a contributing member of the system for 10 years to retire after being certified to be mentally or physically incapacitated for further performance of duty	Achieved (SB 308).
	Provide that retired teachers shall receive the same percentage increase in retirement benefits that active teachers receive in salary increases	...
	...	Interest on redeposit of withdrawals from the state teachers retirement system increased from 3 percent to 4 percent (SB 395).
	...	Provision for investment of state teachers' retirement system funds in insured banks or trust companies (HB 822).
Oregon	Revision of the Oregon Public Employees Retirement System	Achieved (HB 1264). Revises the Oregon Public Employees Retirement System as follows: Modifies rate of contributions and retirement benefits. Modifies objective of the retirement law so that after 1967 an employee with 30 years of membership will receive a retirement allowance from the state of 25 percent of salary of the highest five consecutive years, plus an annuity from the employee's contributions. (Previously state provided a matching pension under a money-purchase plan.) Establishes a variable annuity division within PERS and provides for investment of variable annuity funds, by contract, in equity securities. Permits an employee to place up to 50 percent of his contributions into variable annuity account. Sets normal retirement at age 65 or 30 years of service (new feature) and provides for reduced benefits at earlier retirement. Allows each employee to contribute at 5 percent of total salary, instead of at the rate determined by age and sex as under the present program. Allows amortization of employer liability for additional benefits granted

	Association Goals	Enactments
		over a period of at least 30 years beginning January 1, 1969.
Pennsylvania	Liberalize the teachers' retirement system as follows: permit normal retirement at age 60 with 30 years of service; increase the benefit formula; change member contributions from rate based on age and sex to a flat rate of 5-1/2 percent for all members; provide for vesting after 10 years of service; improve disability, early retirement, and death benefits	Achieved (Ch. 34). Provides the following improvements: Permits normal retirement at age 60 with 30 years of service in addition to age 62 with 5 years of service and regardless of age with 35 years of service. Raises the benefit formula from 1/70 to 1/60 of final average of salary times years of service. Adds a new provision which establishes vesting after 10 years of service. Sets a flat 5-1/2-percent contribution rate for all members. Changes disability retirement allowance from 1/90 to 1/60 of final average salary times years of service, with a minimum allowance of one-third final average salary. Increases death benefits and early retirement benefits through change in the basic formula. Modifies cash refund provision to guarantee that member and beneficiary together receive no less than the amount of member's accumulated contributions at retirement without having to accept a reduced retirement allowance.
	Incorporate the present minimum annuities for retirees into the retirement code	Achieved (Ch. 34). Makes permanent the present temporary supplemental benefits by providing in the retirement code that if a superannuation or disability retiree is not receiving in retirement allowance and social security benefits an amount equal to $65 for each year of credited service up to 40 years, the difference is added to the regular allowance as a supplemental benefit.
	Add a provision for post-retirement cost-of-living adjustments	Achieved partially (Ch. 34). Provides an adjustment in the retirement allowance based on the cost-of-living index of all members who retired prior to January 1, 1965; adjusted allowance is payable to such retirees in 1967 and subsequently only if it is greater than the present allowance including any supplemental benefits the retiree is receiving. Schedule of adjustment factors included in the law. No provision made for future rise in cost of living or for future retirees.
	Permit teachers who teach for at least one-half of each day throughout the school term to purchase credit for such past service and to become contributing members of the retirement system and receive proportionate credited service	No enactment reported; legislature still in session.

	Association Goals	Enactments
	Permit members of the state employees' retirement system with multiple service in the school employees' retirement system to purchase any credited service which contributing members of school employees' system are eligible to purchase; provide similarly for school employees with multiple service in the state system	See above.
	Amend the state and school employees' retirement laws to permit state education department staff and faculties of state colleges and other special schools who are members of the school employees' system to elect to become members of the state employees' system	See above.
Rhode Island	Base the retirement benefits on the average of the highest salaries of three instead of five consecutive years	Achieved (H-1440).
	Extend the time a retired teacher may substitute in the public schools without loss of retirement benefits from 50 days a year to 75 days	Achieved (S-709).
	Legislation to establish a commission to study the retirement pensions received and how the rising cost of living affects them	...
South Carolina	Improve retirement benefits, especially for members who retired between 1957-1964	Achieved (S 90). Provides a 5-percent to 25-percent increase in benefits for all members of the retirement system at a cost of $1,000,000.
	Legislation to enable school districts to offer tax-sheltered annuity programs to teachers	...
South Dakota	Raise salary limit on which contributions are made and retirement benefits are determined from $4,800 to $6,600	Achieved partially (HB 625). Increases maximum salary on which contributions are made and benefits are determined from $4,800 to $6,000.
	Broaden investment authority	Achieved (HB 625). Investment authority broadened to include purchase of common or preferred stocks in rated public utilities.
	Increase prior service benefits from 2/10 of 1 percent of final average salary to 1 percent	...
	Create a minimum pension of $60 per month for all teachers who retired or will retire at age 60 with 20 years of service	...
	Support passage of HB 711 providing for survivor annuity and benefits	Achieved (HB 711). Provides for annuity for the survivor of a member who is eligible for retirement but dies before retirement; such annuity to terminate when beneficiary remarries, attains age 21, is

	Association Goals	Enactments
		adopted, marries, or dies. Also provides survivor of a member who dies before becoming eligible for retirement with a benefit payment equal to the member's contributions or $1,000, whichever is less, in addition to refund of the member's contributions.
Tennessee	Change benefit formula in the teachers' retirement system from a money-purchase plan to a fixed benefit plan at same rate as for state employees, with provision that no retiring teacher shall receive a retirement allowance that is less than he would have received under the money-purchase plan	Achieved (Ch. 251). Changes benefit formula to a fixed benefit plan. This change and other improvements as listed below almost double the state appropriation for teacher retirement from $32,894,707 in 1965-1967 to $65,598,000 in 1967-1969. Fixed benefit formula is as follows: For Class A teachers (with social security coverage) 1 percent of final average salary up to $6,600, times all years of credited service, plus 3/4 of 1 percent of final average salary over $6,600 times years of credited service between January 1, 1966, to date of retirement. Should social security maximum level of $6,600 be raised, then rate of 3/4 of 1 percent is to apply to excess over the new level for all service between date of such change and date of retirement. Member contribution rate for Class A remains unchanged. For Class B teachers (without social security) fixed benefit formula is 1-5/8 percent of final average salary times years of credited service. Member contribution rate for this class raised from 3 percent to 5 percent. For all teachers, final average salary defined as 10 highest years of service.
	Remove reference to social security in Minimum Benefit Fund which resulted in a reduced retirement allowance from the state when teacher reached age 65; raise minimum benefit from $4.34 per month for each year of service to $5.00 for members of retirement system without social security coverage	Achieved, except that the increase from $4.34 to $5.00 applies to an actuarial scale if the teacher retires before age 65; minimum cannot be less than $4.34 per month per year of creditable service (Ch. 251).
	Allow any retired or active teacher to establish credit toward the Minimum Benefit Fund for years taught prior to establishment of system in 1945 if total service (before and after 1945) is 15 years or more	Achieved (Ch. 251). Provides in addition that active teacher may apply service prior to 1945 in fixed formula calculation.
	Full vesting of benefits in teacher retirement system beginning with fifth year of employment	Achieved partially (Ch. 251). Reduces service from 15 years to 10 years for full vesting for teachers in grades 1-12 and provides full vesting after four

	Association Goals	Enactments
		years for college teachers, as against 15 years heretofore.
	Allow retirement credit when teacher is mobilized or called to active military duty whether or not there is a declared national emergency	Achieved (Ch. 251).
	Improvements with respect to investment of funds, selection of options before retirement and disability improvements	Achieved (Ch. 251). Includes these improvements: Raises authorized limit for investments in common and preferred stock from 10 percent to 20 percent of total investments of teacher retirement system. Allows member to change or revoke option after it becomes effective but prior to retirement. Disability benefits improved proportionally to retirement benefits.
	...	Retired teacher allowed to teach 420 hours per school year as an "adult education teacher" without suspension of his retirement allowance; annual physician's certificate required if retired teacher is past age 70 (Ch. 201).
Texas	Raise benefits for retired teachers	Achieved (HB 245). Increases annuity for retired teachers by $1.50 per month for each year they have been retired.
	A constitutional amendment to voters for removal of $8,400 salary ceiling for contributions and calculation of retirement benefits	Achieved (SJR 4). Resolution provides for submission of a constitutional amendment to voters in November to remove the $8,400 salary ceiling.
	Secure adequate administrative financing	Achieved (HB 584). Raises membership fee to $5 per year to meet increased costs of administering the state teachers' retirement system. In addition, HB 1076 permits use of interest for operating expenses not to exceed 1 percent of the annual interest rate.
	Reduce the years of service required for vesting from 25 years to 10 years	Achieved (HB 936).
	To liberalize survivor benefit protection	Achieved (SB 156). Extends survivor benefits to a certain group of beneficiaries not previously covered.
	Permit World War II veterans to purchase retirement credit for active military service even though these persons were not members of the retirement system prior to entering military service	Achieved (HB 884).
Utah	Upgrading of the public-school employees retirement system to make it fully competitive with the surrounding states,	Achieved (SB 205). Initially increases state percentage contribution toward retirement from 3-1/2 percent to 4 percent

	Association Goals	Enactments
	including removal of $4,800 salary limit for contributions and benefits and increasing matching contributions to 5 percent	to match teacher contributions, and provides for a 1/4-percent increase per biennium until 5 percent matching rate by member and employer is reached. Salary ceiling of $4,800 for contributions and benefit calculation eliminated. SB 205 also includes the following: Permits members to make extra contributions into a supplemental annuity or tax-sheltered annuity plan under management of the retirement board. A modest cost-of-living program to help retirants who have been on retirement five years or longer. Writes provision into the law for increasing the benefit formula when the system can financially support the increase. Provides an immediate 25-percent increase in retirement benefits for service rendered prior to July 1, 1967, increased death benefits, increased disability protection, and a reduction in number of years of service required to participate in retirement program.
	Provide an additional $17 per month for teachers who retired between January 1, 1954, and June 30, 1961	Achieved (SB 57).
Vermont	To provide vested rights after 10 years of service	...
	To permit teachers to purchase credit for out-of-state teaching service	...
	Substantial increases in the minimum retirement allowances to adjust for spiraling economy	Achieved. Minimum retirement allowance of teachers increased from $1,500 to $2,100, and special pensions of certain teachers raised.
Washington	Remove the $15,000 ceiling on yearly earnings used to compute retirement benefits	Achieved (Ch. 50). Removes the $15,000 salary ceiling used for purposes of contributions and computation of retirement benefits. Other amendments allow teacher-legislators to establish service credit for legislative service, allow persons to retire for disability at any time, and clarify beneficiary provisions.
	Improve state pension benefits for retired teachers and for those not eligible for social security benefits	Achieved (Ch. 151). Removes the 35-year service limitation and provides an additional $4 per month for each year of service in excess of 35 for retired teachers; also allows retired persons who are age 65 or older, or disabled, and not receiving social security payments to apply for a supplemental pension of $5.50 per month for each year of service credit.

	Association Goals	Enactments
		Ch. 151 also raises the number of days per school year a retired teacher may be employed in public education without reduction in pension payments from 45 days to 75 days.
West Virginia	Increase maximum contributions and benefits	Achieved (SB 37). Salary ceiling on which teachers and state contribute for retirement raised from $7,500 to $12,000; salary ceiling in final average salary for use in benefit formula raised accordingly.
	Authorize certain qualified teacher to be paid salary and retirement benefits concurrently	...
	Increased benefits for retired teachers	...
	Authorize tax-deferred annuities	Achieved (HB 1026).
Wisconsin	Allow teachers to redeposit withdrawn contributions with interest upon return to teaching	No enactment reported; legislature in recess to October 17, 1967.
	Allow school boards to pay the teacher's cost of retirement deposits	See above.
	Complete state matching of member's contribution to the state teachers' retirement system	See above.
	Provide the same disability benefits to members of the separate retirement plan that is paid to members of the formula plan	See above.
Wyoming	Increase in the contribution rates of member and employer to 5 percent	Achieved (Act 64). Increases member and matching employer contribution rate to 5 percent of salary up to $8,600, effective July 1, 1969; present rate of 2-1/4 percent rises to 3 percent on July 1, 1967, under prior enactment.
	...	Three benefit options at time of retirement provided for (Act 93).
	...	Terminated member with less than four years of service to receive interest earned on withdrawal of his retirement contributions (Act 63).
	...	Amendment liberalizes investment provision to allow investment of up to 15 percent of retirement funds in corporate bonds and mortgages under certain circumstances (Act 136).
	...	Retired member allowed to be re-employed on a part-time basis for a maximum of 42 hours per month without loss of retirement benefits.

Association Goals	Enactments
...	Service requirement for normal retirement at age 60 reduced from 5 years to 4 years.
...	Effective April 1, 1967, all presently retired members and those retiring in the future will receive increased allowances, based on reserve funds available as shown by actuarial studies; increase will be between 20 percent and 30 percent, depending on the final determination of the system's actuary.
...	Law requiring employers to make accrued liability contributions to retirement system repealed since system is now fully funded (Act 14).

MISCELLANEOUS LEGISLATION AFFECTING TEACHERS

	Association Goals	Enactments
Alaska	See Education of Exceptional Children	
Arkansas	Repeal of a 1929 act requiring persons in public employment, including teachers, to pay a poll tax	Achieved (Act 14).
	Repeal of act requiring public employees to furnish proof of payment of state income tax (unnecessary with new withholding procedure)	Achieved (Act 26).
	Repeal of act requiring proof of payment of personal property tax as prerequisite to receipt of compensation from public funds	Achieved (Act 30).
Connecticut	A duty-free lunch period for all teachers	Achieved (Public Act 465). Provides that each professional employee who is employed by a board of education of a town or a regional school district to work directly with children shall have a guaranteed duty-free period for lunch.
	Grant the teacher access to his personnel file	Achieved (Public Act 464). Entitles each certificated professional employee to knowledge of and access to supervisory records and reports of competence, personal character, and efficiency maintained in his personnel file.
	Permit payroll deduction of organization dues for state-employed educators	Achieved (HB 3163).
	Oppose legislation for finger-printing of teachers	Achieved. Measures for finger-printing of teachers defeated.
	Oppose legislation prohibiting political activities of teachers	Achieved. Measure prohibiting political activities of teachers defeated.

	Association Goals	Enactments
Delaware	Payroll deductions for membership dues	Deductions from salary for credit union dues permitted upon written request of employee (HB 21).
Florida	Provide that the Professional Practices Commission develop and recommend to the state board of education criteria and standards for entering the teaching profession in Florida	...
	...	CS/SB 1368, reported as awaiting action by governor, amends the Professional Practices Act as follows: Provides for the adoption of a code of ethics by the Professional Practices Commission subject to approval of the state board of education; authorizes the commission to recommend to the state board or to a county board action to be taken relative to violation of the code of ethics. Prohibits the Commission from hearing cases based on violation of professional sanctions imposed by any professional organization; provides that failure to participate in sanctions shall not be deemed a violation of the code of ethics. Increases the teaching certificate fee from $5 to $10, with the increase designated for the support of the Professional Practices Commission. Provides office space for the commission.
	Appropriation of approximately $59.8 million in new state and county funds for reduced pupil-teacher ratios	...
	Appropriation of approximately $51 million for released time to teachers for lunch and planning	...
Georgia	Reduce pupil-teacher ratio to 25 to 1 in the elementary schools	...
	A professional practices act	Achieved (SS for HB 41). Declares teaching a profession, with similar rights, responsibilities, and privileges accorded other legally recognized professions. Act includes the following: Provides that members of the teaching profession under the leadership of statewide professional association(s) develop and provide for the adoption of codes of ethics and professional performance and obligates practitioners to abide by the professional standards adopted. Creates a 19-member Professional Practices Commission, appointed by the state

	Association Goals	Enactments
		board of education upon recommendation of the state superintendent from nominees submitted by each of the groups to be represented on the Commission. Membership to include 8 classroom teachers. Gives Commission responsibility to develop, with advice of teaching profession, the criteria of professional practices in the area of ethical and professional performance. Empowers Commission, after a public hearing, to recommend action to the state board of education or board of regents in cases of violation of adopted standards with respect to warning, reprimand, suspension, and revocation of teaching certificates. In analyzing charges of breach of ethical or professional practices, Commission may request assistance through any of the investigative processes of any existing professional organization. Commission may make recommendations to state, local, or county boards of education which will promote an improvement of the teaching profession. Provides that Commission be financed by state-wide professional associations and not by public funds.
Hawaii	Allow public employees to run and serve as delegates to the state constitutional convention to be held in July 1968	Achieved (Act 222).
	Provide for a new "single-head-of household" category in the Hawaii income tax laws to conform to federal provisions	Achieved (Act 250).
	...	Effective January 1, 1968, teachers to be eligible to receive a state subsidy of $2.25 per month for group life insurance coverage sponsored either by an employee organization or by the State Health Fund (Act 110).
	...	State loyalty oath changed to require new employees only to reaffirm their support of the state and federal constitutions and to discharge faithfully their duties as an employee (Act 149).
	...	State employees, including teachers, may serve, if appointed, on county boards and commissions, and county employees may serve on state boards and commissions, except the Civil Service Commission (Act 80).
	...	Each state and county department required to permit its employees to attend informational and educational meetings held during working hours by recognized government employee organizations (Act 50).

	Association Goals	Enactments
Idaho	...	All school personnel who may come in direct contact with students required to be tested for tuberculosis. Cost of skin test and X rays to be borne by the school district unless employee chooses to be tested at his own expense. An employee considered a potential hazard to the health of the public entitled to receive all accumulated sick leave during temporary absence, and his contract and tenure rights are protected provided his absence does not exceed a period of three years (HB 322).
Illinois	Legislation authorizing employment of teacher aides	Achieved. Noncertificated persons may serve as supervisors or chaperons on a voluntary or compensated basis for nonacademic school activities (HB 1107). School boards authorized to employ nonteaching personnel for duties not requiring instructional judgment or evaluation of pupils, as well as to employ noncertificated personnel to assist regular teacher in instruction of pupils (HB 1889).
Indiana	A duty-free period	Achieved (Ch. 119). Grants each teacher 30 minutes of unassigned time between the hours of 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.
	Adequate liability protection for teachers	...
	Reduction in pupil-teacher ratio	...
Iowa	Establishment of a professional practices commission	Achieved (HF 165). Creates a professional practices commission of nine members appointed by the governor for three-year staggered terms; commission to be composed of four classroom teachers, three school administrators, one faculty member of a college approved for teacher education, and one member from the state department of education. Act includes following provisions: Gives commission responsibility of developing criteria of professional practices, including but not limited to contractual obligations, competent performance of all members of the teaching profession, and ethical practices. Provides that membership or nonmembership in any teachers organization cannot be a criterion of an individual's professional standing. Provides that a violation, as determined by the commission after a hearing, of any of the professional practices criteria adopted, shall be deemed an unprofessional practice and a legal

	Association Goals	Enactments
		basis for suspension or revocation of a teaching certificate. After a hearing in a case, the commission shall exonerate, warn, or reprimand the individual involved, or it may recommend a hearing by the state board of educational examiners for certificate suspension or revocation. Commission to be financed by members of the teaching profession.
	Legislation to permit payroll deduction for dues to teachers organizations	...
Kansas	A professional teaching practices act	...
	To legalize payroll deductions upon written approval of teacher	...
Louisiana	A state appropriation of $25 per year for each employee of parish or city school boards, to be applied against cost of hospitalization insurance in systems which have or desire to provide group insurance	...
Maryland	A duty-free lunch period for all teachers	Achieved (SB 126). Provides a duty-free lunch period for teachers of 30 minutes, or for the length of the regularly scheduled lunch period for pupils if the period is less than 30 minutes.
Massachusetts	Legislation to remove the present 50-percent limitation on payment of premiums on employee group insurance by governmental units	S 1063 pending; legislature still in session.
Michigan	Extend the minimum school year to 185 days, five days of which may be used for professional meetings	Each school district required to hold a minimum of 180 days for school instruction, or forfeit 1/190 of its state aid for each day below this minimum; days lost because of strikes or teacher conferences are not to be counted as a day of student instruction (HB 2175).
	See School Finance	
	Support legislation requiring all school employees to take a health examination for tuberculosis every three years	...
Minnesota	A professional practices act	Achieved (HF 1573). Professional teaching practices law enacted giving the profession the legal right and responsibility to police its own ranks. Includes these provisions: Establishes a 12-member commission of educators which shall, after public hearings, develop a code of ethics covering standards of professional teaching

	Association Goals	Enactments
		practices, including areas of ethical conduct and professional performance. Commission may from time to time make recommendations to members of the profession to promote standards set forth in the code of ethics or to correct conditions leading to possible violation of the adopted standards. Commission shall act in advisory capacity to the commissioner of education and the teaching profession in matters of interpretation of the code of ethics.
Missouri	A 30-minute duty-free lunch period for teachers	...
	To permit boards of education to participate in the purchase of health and life insurance for teachers and to pay all or part of the premiums	...
	See Miscellaneous General Legislation	
Montana	...	School boards authorized to purchase liability insurance for school district, school officials, and school employees; premiums to be paid from the general fund (SB 57).
Nebraska	To establish a professional practices commission	Achieved (LB 457). Declares teaching a profession; creates a 12-member Professional Practices Commission, with members to be nominated by the teaching profession and existing teachers organizations, and to be appointed by the governor for three-year staggered terms. Members shall be representative of elementary and secondary-school teachers, school administrators, and higher education. Among other provisions: State board of education with counsel of the commission shall develop, through the teaching profession, criteria of professional practices, including ethical and professional performance, competency, preparation for and continuance in professional service, and contractual obligations. Standards so established shall be generally accepted standards within the teaching profession for competent performance and ethical practices. The state board of education may request the commission or a special committee of members thereof to make investigations and hold hearings, with right to subpoena witnesses, and to make recommendations on matters of competence and ethical behavior.

	Association Goals	Enactments
		Cost of expenses of commission to be paid out of Teachers Certification Fund.
	A 30-minute duty-free lunch period	Achieved (LB 564). Provides a mandatory 30-minute duty-free lunch period for all teachers except those in Class 1 rural schools.
	...	Wage discrimination on basis of sex prohibited.
Nevada	Legislation allowing teacher aides to supervise children in nonteaching situations	Achieved (Ch. 201). Permits employment of teacher aides and other auxiliary nonprofessional personnel. Provides that such personnel must be supervised directly by certificated personnel when assisting in instruction, but not for duties which are not primarily instructional in nature. Requires local school districts to develop written policies governing their duties.
	Removal of teachers from the jury exemption list	...
New Hampshire	Authorize school districts to provide life and health insurance for their employees	Achieved (Ch. 267).
New Jersey	Clarify liability law so that student teachers are covered	Achieved (Ch. 167).
	Extend protection of teacher liability law to state school for the deaf and to state college faculties in civil damage suits and in certain criminal actions	Achieved. Ch. 166 extends liability protection to state school for the deaf; Ch. 165 extends liability protection to state college faculties.
	Permit boards of education to make payroll deductions for membership dues in teacher organizations	A-709 passed both houses and awaits action by governor.
New Mexico	Permit school districts to contribute up to 100 percent of the cost of the individual employee's group life and hospitalization insurance	...
	Reduction in teacher-pupil ratio	...
New York	Require each school district to provide for its employees and their dependents, the State Health Insurance Plan or an alternate plan approved by such employees whenever 75 percent or more of the employees request coverage	...
	Permit school districts to pay a greater share of cost of State Health Insurance Plan	Achieved (Ch. 617). Authorizes school districts that have elected to participate in the State Health Insurance Plan prior to June 1, 1967, to pay the full cost of the plan. Any school district first electing to participate on or after June 1, 1967, will be required to pay the teacher's full cost, plus 50 percent of the dependents' cost.

	Association Goals	Enactments
		School districts authorized to pay a retired teacher's cost of coverage under the State Health Insurance Plan based on the dollar value of the teacher's unused sick leave at retirement (Ch. 75).
North Carolina	Reduce class size by 1	...
Ohio	To improve group insurance provisions to include life, and permit coverage for dependents and spouse	Achieved. Legislation enacted adds life, accident, dental, endowment, and annuity programs as available for teachers, and permits these programs to be purchased on a group basis, family basis, or otherwise.
	To provide enforcement procedures for the 30-minute duty-free lunch period law	Achieved.
	To clarify the law pertaining to teachers employed under federal programs	Achieved. Teachers in federal programs defined as legal teachers in Ohio for all rights and protections accorded teachers.
Oklahoma	Submission of a constitutional amendment to provide that Oklahoma public-school teachers may serve as members in the legislature without loss of remuneration for teaching while the legislature is not in session	...
	Legislation requiring school boards to adopt written personnel policies	...
Oregon	Repeal of Corrupt Practices Act, thereby granting full political rights to public-school educators and state employees	Achieved (HB 1663). Removes restrictions on teachers and public employees in participating in political activities.
Pennsylvania	Make mandatory a duty-free lunch period for all professional and temporary professional employees	No enactment reported; legislature still in session.
	Require school boards to defray all costs of defending civil actions brought against professional and temporary professional employees and to save them harmless from any financial loss resulting therefrom; also require school boards to defray costs of any criminal action if action is dismissed or is disposed of in favor of employee	See above.
	Clarify authority of school boards to pay premium and other costs of coverage of spouses and dependents under group health, hospitalization, accident, and life insurance	See above.
Texas	Permit Texas teachers to qualify for NEA group insurance coverage	Achieved (SB 396). Permits Texas teachers to obtain group insurance including coverage of dependents under the NEA Plan C program.
	Permit local school districts to pay all or part of premium for health, accident, and hospitalization insurance	Achieved (HB 81).

	Association Goals	Enactments
	...	All independent school districts authorized to provide workmen's compensation insurance (HB 298).
Washington	A professional practices act	...
	Improve employer participation in employee insurance programs	Achieved (Ch. 135). Doubles the school district participation in employee insurance programs; allows school districts to pay up to 50 percent or $10, whichever is less, of monthly premiums. Extends school district authorization to provide hospitalization and medical aid for employees; includes coverage of personnel and dependents.
	Place a one-year statute of limitations on lawsuits by students and parents against school employees	...
West Virginia	A duty-free lunch period	...
	Compulsory workmen's compensation for all school employees	Achieved (SB 64).
	Improved holiday schedule for teachers	Achieved (SB 104). Makes Memorial Day a legal holiday, and provides for Friday or Monday off with pay for any legal holiday that falls on Saturday or Sunday.
	Teacher transfer law	Achieved (SB 105). Requires county school superintendent to submit a written list to school-board meeting before first Monday in May of those teachers considered for transfer; teachers so listed to be notified within 10 days of board's meeting that they have been recommended for transfer.
Wisconsin	A duty-free lunch period for teachers	No enactment reported; legislature in recess to October 17, 1967.
Wyoming	A fringe benefit law to clarify authority of school districts	Achieved (Act 71). Permits school boards to provide health and life insurance and other benefits of all types for teachers, administrators, and other employees of the district.

TEXTBOOKS, INSTRUCTION, AND CURRICULUM

	Association Goals	Enactments
Arkansas	...	State-reimbursed program of driver education established, with state to pay $20 to school district or institution of higher learning for each high-school student completing the course. Program to be financed by student fees and any federal funds that may be made available. State board of education authorized to make rules and regulations for the

	Association Goals	Enactments
		training courses; such courses are to be optional with school districts (Act 335).
	...	A state program to provide free basal textbooks for public high-school pupils in grades 9-12 established. However, no state education funds shall be spent for high-school textbooks until the average teacher's salary in Arkansas reaches 80 percent of the national average (Act 334).
	...	A proposed constitutional amendment to give the legislature and the school districts authority to spend public funds for the education of persons under six years or over 21 years of age to appear on ballot of 1967 general election (SJR4).
California	To eliminate 95-year-old statute providing that all schools shall be taught in the English language, and to authorize any district to use bilingual instruction	Achieved (SB 53). Amends law to provide that English shall be the basic language of the instruction in all schools and permits the school board of any school district and any private school to determine when and under what circumstances instruction may be given bilingually.
	Complete revision of the curriculum law	...
Connecticut	To require kindergartens in every town	Achieved (Public Act 288). Requires that kindergartens shall be maintained in each town by July 1, 1968, with special provision for hardship cases by no later than July 1, 1969.
Delaware	See School Finance and Local School Administration	
Florida	Provide $2.2 million in additional funds for textbooks recommended by the state department of education	Goal unrealized. Governor vetoed $3 million for textbooks, and action was sustained by legislature. Total appropriation for textbooks for 1967-1969 biennium is $1.5 million less than previous biennium.
Georgia	Beginning of a state-wide kindergarten program	...
Idaho	Defeat effort to legislate curriculum regarding compulsory teaching by all teachers and guidance personnel of the evil effects of alcohol, tobacco, and narcotics	Achieved.
Illinois	Oppose state or federal adoption or censorship of textbooks or mandated curriculum or institutional materials	Achieved. No detrimental legislation passed.
	Require all school districts maintaining grades 1-8 to offer kindergarten programs	Achieved (HB 1551).
Indiana	Improve the instructional program and all related areas	...

	Association Goals	Enactments
Iowa	Correction in the minimum standards enacted by the 1965 legislature	Enactments as follows: American Government and Economics courses may be taught for one semester instead of a full year. Driver education courses may be given during the summer as well as during the regular school year. Broadened requirements with respect to need for guidance counselors and school librarians.
Maine	...	February designated American History Month.
Maryland	See school finance goal which included increase in nonsalary expenditures per pupil from $61 to $71	Achieved (HB 378).
Michigan	Provide state aid for instruction to area centers for vocational training, state aid for capital outlay, construction and equipment of area vocational centers, and state reimbursement to schools for transportation to students to and from area centers	...
Montana	Establish and finance a planned state program for vocational-technical education	Achieved partially. See School Finance. Legislative Council directed to study need for vocational education and need for area vocational schools; study to be given first priority, with results to be made available not later than December 30, 1968 (HJR 23). Junior or community college and university units (as well as high schools) allowed to be designated as area vocational-technical schools (SB 174).
Nevada	Support legislation sponsored by state department of education creating an Educational Communications Commission	Achieved (Ch. 475). Creates an Educational Communications Commission.
	Support legislation sponsored by state department of education revising powers and membership of state textbook commission	Achieved (Ch. 104). Revises membership and powers of the state textbook commission; provides that the commission shall select textbooks to be recommended for adoption to the state board of education, with the board to make the final selection of textbooks to be used in the public schools.
New Hampshire	To provide operating expenses for the educational TV station and state educational TV network satellite stations	Achieved (Ch. 505). Appropriates $230,000 for each year of the biennium for educational television.
New Jersey	100-percent state financing of any mandatory program of driver education with increase in driver's license fee to cover the cost of the program	...

	Association Goals	Enactments
New Mexico	Support legislation to establish area vocational educational schools, including an appropriation of $750,000	Achieved partially as follows: Area vocational schools authorized; vote of property taxpayers in area required before taxing district can be established (HB 50). $384,200 appropriated for vocational education (HB 300). Vocational education in state assisted by provision in Branch Community College bill permitting vocational education programs for students not in the regular college program (HB 228).
	Distribution of textbook funds on the basis of average daily membership	Achieved partially (Ch. 16). School textbook law in the new Public School Code includes use of term average daily membership in relation to textbooks. See also School Finance.
New York	...	Schools allowed to conduct driver education classes on Saturday (Ch. 654). See Miscellaneous General Legislation.
North Carolina	A pilot kindergarten program	...
	...	Free textbooks provided for high-school pupils. $3,283,495 appropriated for this purpose eliminates book rental fees.
Ohio	To permit expenditure of school district funds for student activity programs	Achieved. A board of education permitted to spend 1/2 of 1 percent of its general fund for student activity programs approved by the state board of education, including athletics.
	To finance driver education programs	Achieved. $30 per pupil provided for all pupils in driver education programs in all high schools in the state.
Oklahoma	A state-wide system of kindergartens	...
	To secure funds sufficient to finance a driver and safety training program	$1.5 million provided for driver education; money collected from a $1.00 increase in the automobile license plate fee, to be deposited in the Motor Vehicle Driver Education Fund (HB 738).
	Provision for necessary funds to guarantee basic textbooks for every child in the elementary and secondary schools	Achieved. $2,650,000 appropriated for the 1967-68 school year to the state board of education for the free textbook program (HB 507).
Pennsylvania	An increase in appropriations to support regional instructional material centers, curriculum research centers, educational television, and school program of museums	No enactment reported; legislature still in session.

	Association Goals	Enactments
South Carolina	Free textbooks for all grades	Achieved partially. Grades 5 and 6 added to a continuing state program providing free textbooks.
Tennessee	Provide state funds for guidance counselors in the minimum school program	Achieved (Ch. 321). $1,000,000 provided for each year of 1967-1969 biennium for guidance and counseling at secondary level.
	Continue to broaden state support for education below grade 1	Achieved (Ch. 321). Increases current state appropriation of $60,000 for pilot kindergarten program to $260,000 for 1967-68 and to $310,000 for 1968-69. See School Finance for increases in textbook appropriation.
	...	Law prohibiting the teaching of evolution repealed (Ch. 237).
	...	Schools in Tennessee are directed to observe National Negro History Week (HJR 39).
Washington	...	$230,000 budgeted for a pilot summer school program in the Seattle school district designed to test the year-round usage of school buildings and facilities (Ch. 143, Ex. Sess. 1967).
	...	Local school boards required to prepare, negotiate, and adopt written policies relative to selection of instructional materials; policies shall provide for an instructional materials committee, system for screening of complaints, and free textbooks and other materials, and allow for experimentation of materials before they are adopted (HB 675).
West Virginia	Continued funding of the Comprehensive Education Program	Achieved. $1,000,000 provided for funding of the program for 1967-68.
	Reduction of class size, especially in primary level	...

PUPIL TRANSPORTATION

	Association Goals	Enactments
Arkansas	An increase of $900,000 in transportation aid to local school districts	Achieved.
Delaware	Opposition to a constitutional change which would permit public payment for transportation of nonpublic school children	Goal unrealized. Constitutional amendment adopted by two-thirds vote of all members of each branch of the legislature providing that the legislature may provide for the transportation of students of nonpublic, nonprofit elementary and high schools (HB 1).

	Association Goals	Enactments
Iowa	Exempt teachers from chauffeur license requirement to use personal cars to transport pupils to school activities	Achieved (SF 269).
	Defeat legislation which would allow parochial-school pupils to ride public-school buses	Achieved.
Kansas	State support for transportation costs for all transported pupils who live 1-1/2 miles or more from school without regard to urban or rural residence	Achieved partially (SB 432). Transportation extended to include urban residence, but distance from school remains at 2-1/2 miles. See School Finance.
Louisiana	Amend Act 167 of 1966 to eliminate provision prohibiting reduction in the length of bus routes by school boards	Achieved partially (Act 58). Retains provision prohibiting reduction of length of bus routes but provides for reimbursement of parish and city school boards for any costs involved in complying with the provision.
	Amend statute transferring from school boards to colleges and vocational-technical schools the permissive authority for transporting students to these colleges and schools	...
Maryland	...	Public transportation for handicapped children to certain approved nonpublic schools provided for (HB 12).
	...	Provision for public transportation of private-school pupils in Anne Arundel County (HB 552).
Michigan	Initiate and support legislation requiring an annual safety inspection of all school buses by state police	...
Minnesota	Oppose measure for expenditure of public funds to transport nonpublic-school pupils	Achieved. Bill to allow transportation of nonpublic-school pupils at public expense did not pass.
New Jersey	Creation of School Transportation Study Commission to consider all proposals and bills on the subject	...
	...	Boards of education may provide transportation to private-school children, provided they live not more than 20 miles from private school and are at least 2 to 2-1/2 miles from the school (Ch. 20).
New Mexico	A 12-percent increase in the school transportation program	Achieved partially (HB 300). Provides a 6-percent increase in school transportation program. See also School Finance.
North Carolina	Improved bus transportation, including free city transportation	...

	Association Goals	Enactments
Pennsylvania	Provide reimbursement to all school districts for the transportation of any child who, regardless of the distance he resides from school, resides in an area without sidewalks, and where walking on the shoulder of the road constitutes a safety hazard when so certified by the Bureau of Traffic Safety	No enactment reported; legislature still in session.
South Carolina	See Salaries	
Tennessee	...	School bus speed limit increased to a maximum of 55 miles per hour on state and federally maintained highways and to a maximum of 35 miles per hour on county maintained highways (Ch. 32).
Washington	...	See School Buildings and Sites.
Wisconsin	...	See School Finance.

EDUCATION OF EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN

	Association Goals	Enactments
Alaska	Reduce the classroom load for special education teachers	...
	Include gifted children in definition of exceptional children	...
Arkansas	...	State board of education authorized to contract with local or county board of education or other publicly supported boards or commissions for services for mentally and physically handicapped children as provided in Title VI of ESEA of 1965; local school boards are authorized to contract for such services for children in their respective districts or in more than one district provided the districts have signed necessary mutual agreement (Act 208).
California	See School Finance	
Connecticut	Support passage of special education legislation contained in SB 1788	Achieved. Special education programs consolidated and state grants increased to two-thirds of net cost (SB 1788).
Idaho	...	School districts required to report annually to state board of education the number of exceptional children residing in the district who are entitled to school privileges as exceptional children; and shall compute the average district per-pupil cost of providing the special education along with projected plans and expected cost of providing special education during the following year (HB 280).

	Association Goals	Enactments
Illinois	See School Finance and Miscellaneous Legislation Affecting Pupils	
Kansas	...	School boards of any two or more districts may cooperate in special education and share costs (SB 81).
Maryland	...	See Pupil Transportation.
	...	The one-year residency requirement for placing a handicapped child in a nonpublic school was removed (HB 13).
Montana	...	School boards may establish program for mentally retarded and physically handicapped children under six years of age (HB 99).
Nebraska	...	Additional schools for mentally retarded approved.
	...	Payments for handicapped children revised.
New York	...	Definition of physically handicapped child extended to include brain-injured (Ch. 256).
North Carolina	...	$100,000 appropriated to provide scholarships for teachers of mentally retarded children.
Ohio	To secure home instruction for severely emotionally disturbed children	Achieved. State to pay the cost of home instruction for all severely emotionally disturbed children.
Oklahoma	...	Enactment relating to the distribution of state funds by the state board of education for special education; raises the amount of mileage and amount for homebound visits. Permits the state board of education to establish rules and regulations (SB 312).
	...	Provision that deaf and near-deaf children and those suffering from cerebral palsy may be admitted to school for special education at the age of four; such children shall be included in the average daily attendance of the school they attend (SB 282).
Tennessee	...	Program for severely mentally retarded children placed in minimum foundation school program (Chs. 49 and 321).
Wyoming	...	Special education classroom unit allotments to include one full unit for each 10 educable retarded and those diagnosed as having physical, psychological, or social disabilities which impair learning, and one full unit for each 8 trainable retarded (Act 88).

MISCELLANEOUS LEGISLATION AFFECTING PUPILS

	Association Goals	Enactments
Arkansas	A tightening of the compulsory education law to require attendance through grade 10 or age 16	...
	...	Law prohibiting admittance of a child to public or private school before immunization for polio, diptheria, tetanus, pertussis, measles, and smallpox. After consultation with Health Department, the State Board of Education shall issue regulations (Act 244).
Colorado	...	Amendment allows children who live in a school district during the entire year to attend school without tuition regardless of parents' place of residence (HB 1207).
Hawaii	...	Teachers are required to report child abuse cases to Department of Social Services (Act 261).
Illinois	Increased scholarship opportunities	Achieved partially. $29,800,000 provided for scholarships and loans (HB 1415, 1416). A bill (SB 609) increasing special education scholarships was passed in the legislature but vetoed by the governor.
	See Textbooks, Instruction, and Curriculum	
Indiana	...	Upon first enrollment of child in any school, parent or guardian must furnish evidence of his having been tested for tuberculosis; exceptions provided for religious reasons (Ch. 28).
	...	Wearing of eye protective devices required of teachers and pupils in certain public-school industrial arts and vocational classes (HB 1061).
Iowa	Require all students up to the age of 16 to be taught by a certified teacher, whether attending public, private, or parochial schools	Amish students and certain college preparatory schools were exempt from requirement of instruction by a certified teacher.
		See Higher Education
Kansas	...	All students and teachers required to wear eye protective devices when participating in certain vocational, industrial arts, and chemical-physical science laboratories (SB 152).

	Association Goals	Enactments
Michigan	...	Redefinition of minimum school year providing 180 days of instruction (HB 2175).
Minnesota	...	A minimum entrance age of six years set for the first grade beginning in 1971.
Ohio	To clarify the law pertaining to entrance into the first grade	Achieved. Uniform entrance age provided for pupils entering the first grade.
	To revise the laws dealing with employment hours for students in school-operated work-study programs	Achieved. Work hours for minors revised to enable students in work-study programs to better utilize their opportunities.
South Carolina	Enactment of a compulsory school attendance law	Achieved (R 183). Re-enacts the first compulsory school attendance law since repeal of compulsory school attendance law in 1955.
Tennessee	...	Immunization against diseases designated by the Commissioner of Public Health is required before admission of a child into any school in the state; exceptions allowed upon certification of a physician, or if immunization conflicts with religious tenets and practices of a well-recognized religious denomination (Ch. 293).
	...	All students, teachers, and others in attendance in certain vocational or industrial arts courses or laboratories in schools, colleges, or universities must wear industrial quality eye protective devices (Ch. 194).
Vermont	See Miscellaneous General Legislation	
West Virginia	...	Compulsory immunization for pupils broadened to include polio, measles, tetanus, and whooping cough (HB 895).
		See Local School Administration.
Wyoming	...	Public schools required to provide industrial quality eye protective devices for pupils and teachers in certain vocational or industrial arts shops or laboratories and certain chemical laboratories; these devices must be worn (Act 72).
	...	Amendment increases funds established in lieu of pupil accident insurance from $500 to $1,000 per pupil (SEA 14).

SCHOOL BUILDINGS AND SITES

	Association Goals	Enactments
Delaware	Passage of school bond construction bill	Achieved (HB 267). Omnibus capital improvements measure includes authorization of $10,643,200 in state bonds, for

	Association Goals	Enactments
		construction and improvement of local public-school facilities; local matching share to be $6,187,800.
Iowa	See School Finance	
Kansas	...	School boards may issue bonds for construction on not more than three-fourths of money to be collected from the special building levy (HB 1340).
Maryland	See School Finance	
Nebraska	Retention of 4-mill building and site levy without a vote of the people	Achieved.
New Hampshire	Legislation authorizing school building aid for the construction of supervisory union facilities	Achieved (Ch. 449). Increases state's financial aid for school construction.
		See also School District Reorganization.
New Mexico	Passage of Public School Plant Facilities Act	...
	To reduce the waiting period to less than two years after a bond election proposal has been defeated	Achieved (Ch. 16). Under the new Public School Code (Sec. 77-15-8) a vote on a defeated bond issue may be had after a six-month waiting period.
Ohio	See Local School Administration	
South Carolina	Increase per-pupil entitlement for school construction	Achieved. Formula for allocating state funds for school building purposes revised and a $5 per-pupil increase in construction entitlement for 1968-69 authorized.
Utah	See School Finance	
Vermont	See School Finance	
Washington	...	$25.9 million appropriated from the common-school construction fund for state matching for school construction (Ch. 142, Ex. Sess. 1967).
	...	State board of education allowed to allocate state matching funds for modernization of existing school facilities; will enable more school districts to update rather than replace older buildings at considerable savings (HB 107, Ex. Sess. 1967).
	...	School districts authorized to acquire land for safe walkways for pupils when such walkways would eliminate a public-school bus route (HB 451, Ex. Sess. 1967).
West Virginia	Provisions for state school buildings authority--to provide state support for construction	...

SCHOOL DISTRICT REORGANIZATION

	Association Goals	Enactments
Colorado	...	Deletion of requirement that school districts have enrollments of 1,500 pupils in order for the boards of education to detach or annex certain territory (HB 1341).
Connecticut	Support passage of legislation for regionalization of school districts as embodied in HB 3029	Achieved. HB 3029 provides an added 10 percent state aid for regionalized school districts.
Delaware	A measure to reduce the number of school districts from 48 to 21	...
Idaho	Establish trustee zones in school districts on the basis of population instead of population and assessed valuation	...
Illinois	To promote school district organization into units capable of providing quality educational programs	Law amended to provide that territory with population of 4,000 (previously 2,000) and with assessed valuation of not less than $12,000,000 (previously $6,000,000) may be organized into a community unit school district (HB 2248).
Indiana	Development of additional incentives for school district reorganization with provision for specific deadline for completion of reorganization	...
Kansas	Permit local school boards to close nonaccredited attendance centers	Achieved (SB 104). Authorizes unified boards to close unaccredited attendance centers and unified boards in cities of 20,000 or more population to close any center.
	Goals as embodied in SB 280	Achieved (SB 280). Authorizes disorganization of unified district with only one high school that does not meet the 30-unit requirement or if it fails to meet minimum requirements for establishing unified districts. District may be attached to one or more unified districts.
Michigan	...	A law that recognizes the need to reorganize districts when fiscal or other factors cause need for such action; procedure for hearings provided (SB 745).
Minnesota	Legislative action to guarantee that all school districts in the state be of such size as to make economically possible a comprehensive program of education through grade 12	Achieved (HF 156). Provides that entire state shall be included in school districts that have grades 1-12 by July 1, 1971, and for dissolution of any school district not so reorganized by July 1, 1970. All reorganizations shall have consent of the state advisory commission

	Association Goals	Enactments
		on school reorganization and the commissioner of education. New district to assume debts and tax liability, and all legally valid and enforceable claims and contract obligations.
Missouri	To provide for a commission on school district reorganization	Achieved (HS SS SCS SB 166). Creates a 7-member Missouri School District Reorganization Commission to develop a master plan for school district reorganization for the entire state; allows for employment of professional consultants and hearings. The State Board of Education is to receive and study the master plan and make recommendations including implementation steps to the 1969 General Assembly. Measure also provides that proceedings to form new school districts pursuant to Sections 162.211 and 162.221 shall cease and no further action be taken until October 15, 1969.
Nebraska	Establishment of unified K-12 school districts	...
New Hampshire	To defeat any attempt to regress in the area of reorganization into cooperative school districts or to curtail the authority of the state board of education to decide eligibility standards for school building and foundation aid which encourage district organization See School Finance	Achieved. No detrimental legislation enacted. Measures passed added elementary schools and cost of purchase of existing buildings in computing building aid (Chs. 362, 399, and 287).
New Jersey	See School Finance	
North Carolina	...	Local authority provided for the orderly merger and consolidation of local public-school administrative units.
Ohio	To secure greater authority for the state board of education in effecting school district reorganization	Achieved. The state board of education granted authority to issue charters to school districts (now high schools only), enforce standards for all schools in a school district, revoke a charter if the district fails to meet standards, and transfer districts with revoked charters to one or more other districts with right of referendum by people in affected district.
Oklahoma	Legislation for organization of school districts with administrative and financial units of proper size to provide a quality program of education and related services for all school-age population, provided that both patrons and other citizens have a voice in any organization of such districts	...
Oregon	...	Voting requirements for extending the curriculum in school districts changed.

	Association Goals	Enactments
		New statute requires a simple majority of voters in all of the districts for unification, instead of approval in each district involved, as heretofore.
South Carolina	Consolidation of small districts	Three counties have proposals under study at this time (May 1967).
South Dakota	Legislation to require all land area to be in school districts offering a K-12 program of education by July 1, 1970	Achieved (SB 130). Requires all land areas to be in independent school districts K-12 by July 1, 1970, with voluntary reorganization under the county boards of education until January 1, 1969. (Note: Petitions for a referendum have been filed. Therefore, law did not go into effect on July 1, 1967; instead it will be placed on the ballot in the 1968 general election for ratification.)
Washington	...	Community colleges separated from local school districts and formed into 22 community college districts, each with own board, accountable to a state community college board (Ch. 8, Ex. Sess. 1967).
	...	State board of education empowered to change boundaries of intermediate school districts after holding at least one public hearing (SB 442).
West Virginia	Authorization for multi-county area school districts	...

LOCAL SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION

	Association Goals	Enactments
Arkansas	...	See Miscellaneous General Legislation.
	...	Law requiring biennial school enumeration amended to provide school districts with option of taking census every five years with official count so taken serving for five-year period beginning July 1, 1967 (Act 103).
Colorado	...	Operational procedures for establishing, operating, and dissolving boards of cooperative services clarified to make formation and operation of such boards easier and more flexible (HB 279).
	...	Related to legislation above is clarifying amendment to present law stating that financing the services of boards of cooperative services shall be by contributions from available monies in any funds that may be legally expended for such services. Provides further that districts participating in a cooperative

	Association Goals	Enactments
		service agreement may jointly or separately construct, purchase, or lease sites, buildings, and equipment at any appropriate site, in or outside a school district (HB 1384).
	...	Law clarified to insure that contract services are of comparable quality and meet the same requirements and standards as would be necessary if the school district performed the services (HB 1280).
Delaware	See School Finance	
	Permit school districts to borrow operating funds in order to operate during July and August	Achieved (SB 208).
District of Columbia	Endorsement by the District of Columbia Education Association and the District of Columbia Education Association Patriots of HR 12373, providing for an elected school board for the District of Columbia as an initial step toward Home Rule	Hearings on HR 12373 held in August 1967 by the House District of Columbia Committee.
Idaho	...	School districts authorized to join in forming a cooperative service agency to provide for educational services they are unable to offer singly, and to purchase materials. Service agency has no power to levy taxes or issue bonds, but participating school districts may appropriate funds to pay for services provided (SB 272).
	Provide that money from the public-school income fund be paid directly to school districts rather than to the county and then to the school districts	Achieved (SB 224). Eliminates an unnecessary step in the distribution of state school funds.
Indiana	...	Accounting and budgeting processes of local school corporations revised (Chs. 320, 328).
Kansas	...	All school districts required to have annual audits, including activity funds (SB 183).
	...	County superintendents to have no jurisdiction or supervision over schools in unified districts (SB 273).
Louisiana	See State School Administration	
	To increase the rate of compensation of school-board members from $30 per day to $40	Achieved partially (Act 57). Permits school boards to set compensation of board members as high as $40 per day.
Montana		See Miscellaneous Legislation Affecting Teachers.
Nebraska	...	Establishment of county-wide junior colleges permitted (LB 490).

	Association Goals	Enactments
	...	See School Finance and Miscellaneous General Legislation.
New York	Establish area centers of cooperative educational services to provide more effective vocational and technical training and other school services	Powers of boards of cooperative educational services expanded; boards given right to purchase and hold property and equipment; building aid for these purposes provided (Ch. 795).
	Provide for absentee voting in school district elections	...
North Carolina	...	Provision for current expenses from regular tax levy (formerly from supplemental voted tax).
	...	Procedures established for popular election of county boards of education.
Ohio	To permit school districts to operate trimester or four-quarter programs with state financial support	SB 356 pending; bill held over to legislative session recessed to January 1968.
	To permit boards of education to use comprehensive building contracts rather than contracts with subcontractors only.	SB 153, to permit comprehensive building contracts held over to legislative session recessed to January 1968.
Oklahoma	...	Local boards of education authorized to appoint campus police officers and prescribe their duties (HB 744).
	...	Local school boards required to make annual audits of public-school funds and send copies to the state board of education and the county clerk (HB 521).
Tennessee	Grant to the public a larger voice in the determination of local-school finance by providing that the board of education may refer the school budget to a voter referendum when the board and the city council or the county court cannot agree on the budget	...
Washington	...	See Textbooks, Instruction, and Curriculum.
West Virginia	...	County boards of education permitted to delegate control, supervision, and regulation of interscholastic athletic events and other extracurricular activities to West Virginia Secondary School Activities Commission (HB 951).

STATE SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION

	Association Goals	Enactments
Alaska	To strengthen the state board of education and to change the method by which	Achieved (Ch. 96). Provides that the state board of education is to employ

	Association Goals	Enactments
	the state commissioner of education is employed and released	the state commissioner of education and release him only "for cause." Formerly, the governor appointed the commissioner to serve at the governor's pleasure.
Arkansas	...	See Miscellaneous General Legislation.
Delaware	Salary increases for state department of instruction personnel as embodied in HB 204	Goal unrealized. HB 204 passed by legislature but vetoed by the governor.
Idaho	A constitutional amendment to provide for appointment of state school superintendent by the state board of education instead of election by the people	Achieved (SB 67, SJR 5). Amendment for elimination of state school superintendent as an elective officer to be voted on by the people at the next general election. See Miscellaneous General Legislation.
Illinois	Provide for a state board of education and authorize such board to appoint the state superintendent of public instruction	...
Indiana	An appointed instead of an elected state school superintendent	...
	Strengthening the state department of education financially and in staff	...
Iowa	...	Provision that members of the state board of public instruction are to be appointed by the governor (SF 616).
Kansas	Implementation of education amendment to state constitution by provision for election of state board of education members for six-year terms on a nonpartisan basis in April of odd-numbered years	...
Louisiana	That the legislature take no action which would adversely affect the legal control of the public schools now vested in the state board of education, the local parish and city school boards, and the state department of education	Achieved substantially. No major legislation adversely affecting the legal control of the public schools was enacted.
Michigan	Initiate and support legislation requiring establishment and maintenance of a system of school district accreditation by the state department of education, applicable to all public and nonpublic schools	...
Montana	Increased salary for state school superintendent	Achieved partially (HB 481). Increases salary of state superintendent of schools by $1,250 to $13,750; new salary not applicable until new term of office on January 1, 1969.
Nebraska	...	See Miscellaneous General Legislation.

	Association Goals	Enactments
New Hampshire	Establish the position of educational consultant in industrial arts within the state department of education	Measure failed to pass because of lack of funds.
	Create the position of consultant of health and physical education in the state department of education	Achieved partially (Ch. 260). Measure creates position with the proviso that money for it must be found within the budget of the state department of education.
New Jersey	Salary increases for state department of education employees	State budget provided a 5-percent across-the-board increase plus a 5-percent normal increment.
		See Higher Education.
New Mexico	...	Recodification and revision of the Public School Code, a historic first in state school legislation. Many provisions included in this act represent progress for public education in the state (Ch. 16).
	...	A permanent interim joint legislative committee established to study school problems and to make recommendations to the legislature (SB 34).
New York	Oppose lessening of authority of the Commissioner of Education or Board of Regents	Achieved. No detrimental measures passed.
Ohio	To change the state board of education membership to conform with new congressional districts	Achieved. State board of education membership increased to 24 to conform with state congressional districts.
South Carolina	Bring the multi-state educational agencies under the state board of education	A new organizational structure established by the state board of education, which has the effect of law, has given clarification to many duplicated efforts in the state.
South Dakota	Increase salary of state school superintendent	Achieved (HB 845). Increases the annual salary of the state school superintendent from $12,500 to $15,000.
	A constitutional amendment to make the office of the state school superintendent appointive rather than elective	...
Texas	Improved salaries and operational funds	Achieved.
	...	State board of education authorized to provide for establishment and procedure for operation of Regional Education Service Centers (SB 313).
West Virginia	Establishment of an over-all board to coordinate the administration of all public schools, colleges, and universities	...
Wisconsin	...	Wisconsin school laws recodified and renumbered (Ch. 97).

	Association Goals	Enactments
Wyoming	Support passage of legislation providing for a state board of education appointed by the governor	Achieved (SEA 31).

HIGHER EDUCATION

	Association Goals	Enactments
Arkansas	An increase in state support for higher education consistent with increase requested for the public schools	An increase of about 30 percent provided for the 1967-1969 biennium (Act 650).
	...	Board of any state-supported college authorized to establish an alternate retirement plan which shall authorize purchase of contracts providing retirement and death benefits for staff members. Participation by members may be in alternate retirement plan, the teacher retirement system, or both; members with less than five years of membership service in teacher retirement system may terminate membership and participate only in alternate plan (Act 436).
	...	Authority provided to community junior colleges established under Amendment 52 of the Constitution and related laws, on approval by State Community Junior College Board, to enter into agreements with state agencies, or cities and towns of state, and federal government, for sharing of facilities and services and for performance of services (Act 140).
	...	Appropriation of $600,000 for 1967-68 and $900,000 for 1968-69 to assist community junior colleges established under Amendment 52 (Act 324).
	...	Re-enactment of provisions of Act 560 authorizing the establishment of community junior colleges. New provision added to permit calling of a second election within 90 days if election fails because of adverse vote in one or more counties or cities of proposed district; counties or cities voting adversely would be eliminated from second election, subject to approval of State Junior College Board. Law also permits addition of a city or a county to an existing district after an election (Act 404).
	...	$75,000 appropriated for Coordination Commission on Higher Education Finance to use in study of higher education needs and preparation of a report to the 1969 legislature (Act 490).

	Association Goals	Enactments
California	To establish by statute an Academic Senate of State Colleges and make it the sole official voice of the faculty	...
	Creation of a new Board of Governors of California Community (junior) Colleges	Achieved (SSB 669). Provides for establishment of a 15-member Board of Governors of California Community Colleges, to be appointed by the governor with consent of Senate for four-year staggered terms; board to assume duties and powers with respect to management, administration, and control of junior colleges heretofore vested in the state board of education and the state department of education, effective July 1, 1968.
Colorado	Enactment of junior college legislation	Achieved (HB 1448). Establishes a community college-occupational education board with responsibility for a state system of community colleges and for vocational education. Abolishes present board for vocational education.
	Substantial increases in appropriations for higher education	...
Connecticut	Support passage of legislation contained in SB 1766 with respect to administration of state system of higher education	Achieved. Coordinating powers of the Commission of Higher Education strengthened, and state technical schools included with state board of education as trustees (SB 1766).
	See Retirement and Social Security	
Delaware	...	$5,350,000 provided in omnibus state capital improvements bond act for construction at Delaware State College and University of Delaware (HB 267).
Florida	See Salaries	
Georgia	Appropriation of $115,879,000 for higher education for 1967-68	Achieved partially. $102,009,000 appropriated for 1967-68.
Hawaii	See Leaves of Absence and Retirement and Social Security	
Idaho	Adequate financing of higher education to meet the needs of the state	$18.4 million appropriated for University of Idaho, up $3.7 million over last biennium; $11.7 million appropriated for Idaho State University, up $2.6 million over last biennium. $1,500,000 appropriated from general fund for aid of junior college districts (HB 418).
Illinois	Provide statutory tenure for teachers in state institutions of higher education	...
	Negotiation legislation for higher education	...

	Association Goals	Enactments
	Increased state contribution for hospitalization insurance for higher educational personnel	Achieved (HB 776).
Indiana	Inauguration of a system of comprehensive community junior colleges	...
	Adequate financial support of public higher education institutions	...
	Establishment of a policy-making agency for higher education at the state level	...
Iowa	See School Finance	
	...	Enactment of a new state loan fund in addition to the state scholarship fund and appropriation of funds therefor.
Kansas	Increased state assistance for community junior colleges	...
Louisiana	Sufficient financial support to public institutions of higher education to provide for present enrollments and impending enrollment increases and for salaries for instructional personnel commensurate with their training and worth to the state	Achieved partially (Act 8).
	...	Use of state funds by colleges and universities to finance programs utilizing communistic or atheistic speakers prohibited (Act 7).
Maine	Increased state support for the University of Maine and the state colleges for operation, construction, and for new teaching positions	Achieved partially. A fair increase in appropriations provided for both construction and salaries, including some new positions.
Maryland	A new state loan of $10,000,000 for community college construction, to be provided to local school systems on a 50-50 matching basis	Achieved (SB 88).
Michigan	Support appropriations consistent with growth of higher education	Approximately 2-percent increase in appropriations provided for colleges and universities. For the 1967-68 year, the sum of $206.1 million was allocated to state colleges and universities, and $18.8 million for community and junior colleges (SB 72).
Minnesota	Make available to all youth of the state the same facilities for post-high-school education enjoyed by those living near existing facilities	Achieved partially. State aids to University of Minnesota, and state and junior colleges greatly increased, and two additional sites established for junior colleges.
Missouri	To increase state funds for higher education and junior colleges	Achieved. State appropriations for current operation of higher education increased from $74,000,000 to $93,000,000 for 1967-68 (CCS HB 7); $34,000,000

	Association Goals	Enactments
		appropriated for capital outlay (CCS HB 9).
		State aid for junior colleges increased from $240 to $320 or 50 percent of current operating costs, whichever is less, for each 24 semester hours of college credit completed (SB 225).
	...	Junior college districts permitted to call special elections to vote on bond proposals (SB 82).
Nebraska	...	See Local School Administration and School Finance.
	...	University of Nebraska and Municipal University of Omaha merged into a single State University.
	...	Constitutional amendment proposed for low-cost loans by state to college students.
New Hampshire	Establishment of a junior college system	...
	Establish additional vocational-technical institutes	Achieved partially (HB 7 and 13). Provides for a vocational-technical institute in the Nashua area with an appropriation of $2,177,500.
New Jersey	Seek incorporation of 10 principles of higher education approved by the NJEA Delegate Assembly in legislation to create a new State Department and Board of Higher Education (1966 goal)	Achieved partially (Chs. 302, 303, and 304 of P. L. 1966). Acts establish a Department of Higher Education; the laws incorporate six of the 10 principles requested by the NJEA. Includes the following:
		Appointment of a chancellor by the Board of Higher Education for a five-year term.
		Membership on State College Boards of Trustees limited to three from any one county.
		New programs to be approved by the Board of Higher Education specified as areas or fields in which degrees or nondegree certificates might be granted.
		Boards of trustees required to consult with the president and faculty in adopting bylaws and in making rules and regulations.
		Establishment of a New Jersey Education Coordinating Council to facilitate coordination of educational policies and programs in the state in all fields of public education; duties and responsibilities are to review and recommend programs and priorities to best meet total

	Association Goals	Enactments
		educational needs of the state, to review budgets of the departments of education and higher education and to make fiscal recommendations to the state boards of education and higher education.
		Nonvoting membership provided for on State Board of Education for the president of the Board of Higher Education and the chancellor of education.
	Amendments to 1966 Higher Education Act to assure greater autonomy for state colleges and uniformity of basic policies in all institutions	...
	Salary adjustment program for college faculties	Achieved partially.
	State aid of $13.8 million for construction and operating expenses of county junior colleges	Achieved.
	State bond issue of $150 million for public higher education construction	...
	See Miscellaneous Legislation Affecting Teachers	
New York	Provide increased funds for State University of New York	Achieved. Funds for the State University increased substantially.
	Permit units of the State University to provide tax-sheltered annuities to employees	Achieved (Ch. 593).
North Carolina	Increases in capital outlay	Achieved substantially.
North Dakota	...	State aid to junior colleges increased by $100 per student.
	...	$2 million a year earmarked for college buildings provided there is a balance of $12 million in the general fund on July 1.
Oklahoma	Legislation to include appropriate criteria and procedures for the establishment and operation of comprehensive two-year community colleges	Achieved (SB 2). Provides that community junior colleges may be established only when application has been made to the State Regents for Higher Education by the governing boards of one or more cities, counties, towns and/or school districts having territory in such community; permits funding from state sources and calls for an election by people in the community on whether or not a junior college shall be established.
	...	$46,813,000 appropriated for higher education for 1967-68 (HB 638).
	...	Governor's Advisory Committee for post-high-school scientific and technical

	Association Goals	Enactments
		education created; provides for recommendations for proper development and implementation of technical scientific training programs (SJR 33).
South Carolina	Increased support for higher education	Achieved. $7,000,000 increase in state appropriations for higher education over 1966-67 budget provided.
	See Miscellaneous General Legislation	
Tennessee	Improve the quality of education for students in public institutions of higher education by providing increased funds per student proportional to increases in grades 1-12	Achieved. Higher education program improved and enriched by appropriation of an additional $6,671,000 in 1967-68 and $7,882,000 in 1968-69 for current operations (Ch. 321); and by authorization of $58,000,000 in capital outlay bonds (Chs. 172 and 363).
		Funds authorized for the establishment of three more state junior colleges; raises total to six (Chs. 172 and 321).
	Provide for a study to meet the need for better planning and coordination of public higher education in the state	Achieved (Ch. 179). Creates a nine-member coordinating commission appointed by the governor.
Texas	Expansion of financial support of public institutions of higher education	Achieved. Total appropriation of $321 million for 1967-68 provides about a 40-percent increase over the previous year.
Washington	...	Community colleges separated from local school districts and formed into 22 community college districts, each with own board, accountable to a state community college board (Ch. 8, Ex. Sess.).
		See School Finance.
West Virginia	Improved salaries for higher education personnel	Achieved. Appropriations made for salary increases.
	50-percent premium payment by employer for health insurance provisions	...
	...	State and county support for branch colleges authorized (SB 78 and 80).
	...	State and local support of graduate centers authorized (SB 79).

MISCELLANEOUS GENERAL LEGISLATION

	Association Goals	Enactments
Arkansas	...	"Freedom of Information Act" which requires that all state, county, township, municipal, and school district records shall be open to inspection and copying by any citizen during business hours, except as otherwise specifically provided.

	Association Goals	Enactments
		New law also requires open public meetings of all governmental bodies, except grand juries; executive sessions permitted only to discuss personnel matters but no action may be taken in executive session unless a public vote is taken later (Act 93).
	...	Creation of a 30-member Constitutional Revision Study Commission to make study of needed revision of the state constitution and submit final report to the governor and legislature by January 1, 1968 (Act 121).
District of Columbia	Support of HJR 396, providing through constitutional amendment, for District of Columbia representation in the Congress	No final action; Congress still in session.
	Support by association, through testimony, of the President's plan to reorganize the government of the District of Columbia	Achieved. Reorganization plan now being implemented.
	See Local School Administration	
Florida	...	Creation of a select council on post-high-school education to develop short- and long-range plans, goals, and objectives for meeting needs of education beyond high school (Ch. 67-252).
	...	Entry of Florida into the Compact of Education with other states provided for (Ch. 67-344).
Idaho	...	State authorized to enter Interstate Compact on Education (SB 34).
	...	Responsibility for licensing commercial driver training schools and licensing instructors transferred from commissioner of law enforcement to state board of education. License fees to be credited to driver training fund which is also to be transferred to state board of education (HB 214, 217).
Indiana	...	State Compact for Education ratified, and Indiana authorized to participate (Ch. 189).
Kansas	Permit Kansas to participate in the Compact for Education	...
Missouri	Provide legislative approval of the Compact on Education	Achieved (HB 23). Makes Missouri a member of the Educational Compact of the States.
	Credit union legislation as embodied in HB 98 and 99	Achieved. HB 98 permits a credit union with approval of Commissioner to make loans to other credit unions up to certain limits; HCS HB 99 more clearly

	Association Goals	Enactments
		defines the responsibilities and procedures to be followed by the State Supervisor of Credit Unions and adjusts upward state credit union fees to provide adequate funds for supervision.
Montana	Improvement of investment opportunities for permanent school trust funds through use of recognized investment services	Achieved (HB 417). Removes monetary restriction on amount that can be expended for employing investment expert and authorizes employment of or contracting for investment counsel.
Nebraska	...	Constitutional amendment proposed for the consolidation of county offices, including school superintendent.
	...	State department of education must approve of any new private colleges.
New Jersey	Expanded state aid to public libraries at cost in excess of $6 million per year	Achieved (Ch. 28).
New Mexico	Support of proposal calling for a constitutional convention to update the state constitution	Achieved (HJR 1).
New York	...	Commissioner of Education directed to establish a five-year program for critical health problems designed to educate citizens on deleterious effects resulting from use of cigarettes, drugs, and narcotics and excessive use of alcohol, with particular emphasis to be placed on the education of children. $250,000 appropriated for this purpose (Ch. 787).
North Carolina	...	North Carolina enabled to participate in interstate Compact for Education.
	...	Creation of a commission to study the public school system in North Carolina.
Ohio	Enabling legislation to allow Ohio to become a member of the Compact of Education	Achieved.
	To revise the state parental liability laws	Achieved. Liability of parents for damage by minors to property was increased from $250 maximum to $750 maximum.
	To provide for nondiscrimination in employment in construction of school buildings	Achieved. Discrimination in employment of construction workers prohibited on any public construction site.
Oklahoma	...	Executive Committee of the Legislative Council authorized to appoint a special study committee to study state school laws and probable need for revision, amendment, and codification (HJR 573).
	...	Oklahoma authorized to join the interstate Compact for Education (SB 39).

	Association Goals	Enactments
South Carolina	Improve the relationships and understandings between the public schools and the colleges	Commission on Higher Education established to articulate and coordinate needs of all state institutions.
Tennessee	...	Interstate Compact of Education entered into (Ch. 274).
Vermont	Legislation to approve educational compact of the states and appropriation of funds for Vermont membership in compact	Achieved.
	Legislation to establish standards for and licensing of private kindergartens	...
	Funding of the Governor's Committee on Children and Youth	Achieved.
	Passage of legislation which would significantly strengthen state control over the initiation of private educational institutions in state	Achieved partially. Measure to require more effective control of collegiate institutions enacted; parallel measure involving private schools below the collegiate level remains in House Education Committee.
Washington	...	Washington's participation in state Compact for Education ratified (SB 107).
	...	Liberalizing provision allows investment of permanent common school fund in certain securities to increase earnings (HB 107, Ex. Sess. 1967).
West Virginia	...	West Virginia authorized to join State Compact for Education (HB 746).
	...	Joint Committee on Government and Finance directed to review, examine, and study the status of vocational, technical, and adult education and to make recommendations to the 1969 legislature (HCR 8).
	...	State board of education required to prescribe a course of instruction for commercial driver education and training schools (SB 238).
Wyoming	...	State department of education empowered to license trade, correspondence, technical, vocational, business, or other such private schools in the state, and establish minimum standards for them (A 72).
	...	Wyoming Statute Revision Commission directed to revise and compile all laws relating to or concerned with schools; $25,000 appropriated for this purpose (Act 140).
	...	Wyoming authorized to enter Interstate Compact for Education (SEA 47).

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